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Greece Says Illness Caused Chernenko To Cancel Meeting

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A planned meeting between Konstantin U. Chernenko and the visiting prime minister of Greece was called off Tuesday because of the Soviet leader's health, a Greek government spokesman said.

The announcement followed reports from Greek diplomats that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who arrived Monday on an official visit to the Soviet Union, had been advised that he could meet Mr. Chernenko on Tuesday afternoon.

There was no confirmation from Soviet officials that a meeting had been planned. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that no meeting would be held and that Mr. Chernenko was out of town.

At a press briefing later in the day, Mr. Papandreu's spokesman, Dimitrios Maroudas, said that the Greeks were informed Tuesday that "the meeting could not take place due to the health of the general secretary."

Most diplomats had expected Mr. Chernenko to make a televised appearance before the first anniversary of his coming to power, which is Wednesday. Mr. Papandreu's visit seemed perfectly timed.

Instead, Soviet television led its evening news program with the announcement of the publication of Mr. Chernenko's pronouncements over the past year. Such announcements have been made in the past to keep a Soviet leader's image prominent during a long absence.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Greek visitors were told that Mr. Chernenko's health had deteriorated overnight Monday, forcing cancellation of the project meeting.

A meeting with Mr. Chernenko was not included in Mr. Papandreu's formal schedule, although time had been left open for that possibility on Tuesday. But Greek sources maintained that after Mr. Papandreu's arrival on Monday, and as of Monday night, Soviet officials had advised them that a meeting was on.

There was no indication of the seriousness of Mr. Chernenko's condition. He dropped from public view in late December, and several Soviet officials have openly acknowledged that he was ill.

In the past two weeks, however, Foreign Ministry spokesmen have said that Mr. Chernenko is on vacation outside Moscow, and not seriously ill. On Thursday, the newspaper Pravda reported that he made an appearance at a regular session of the Politburo.

The next event at which Mr. Chernenko is expected to appear is a meeting of his "constituency" in advance of one-candidate elections to republican soviets on Feb. 24. By tradition the speeches of all Politburo members are reported in ascending order, ending with the Communist Party general secretary's address three or four days before the balloting. Thus Mr. Chernenko would be expected to appear about Feb. 21.

Speculation has focused on Mr. Chernenko's health as the source of his current problems. He is presumed, from his behavior at public appearances, to suffer from pulmonary emphysema, a lung ailment that can tax the heart. In August, he was absent for several weeks, reportedly with a heart problem.

Both Soviet and Greek officials seemed miffed that the issue of Mr. Chernenko's health had overshadowed the Papandreu visit.

Mr. Papandreu's spokesman said that, over two days of meetings with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov and other Soviet officials, the Greek leader explored prospects for a \$1.5-billion gas pipeline to bring Soviet gas to Greece, as well as Soviet assistance in building a subway for Athens.

Greek help in building hotels in the Soviet Union, and more Soviet business for Greek shippers.

Mr. Papandreu has lured Washington by his interest in various NATO and East-West issues. But during his visit to Moscow, he has avoided any criticism of the United States or any comparison of Soviet and American policies.



The Associated Press

Dollar Breaks 10 Francs, Reaches Other Highs

A broker at the Bourse in Paris wrote the fixing for the U.S. dollar on Tuesday, when the currency broke the 10-franc mark for the first time with a posting of 10.023 to the dollar. The dollar set records against the British pound, the Italian lira, the Dutch guilder, the Spanish peseta and Scandinavian currencies. As central banks continued to decline to intervene, the dollar reached a 13-year high against the Deutsche mark and a 10-year peak against the Swiss franc. Page 9.

Egyptian Says Arafat, Hussein Agree On Agenda for Mideast Peace Talks

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak's senior foreign policy adviser said Tuesday that Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and King Hussein of Jordan had reached agreement on a framework for peace that was a "significant breakthrough" in efforts to revive long-stalled Middle East peace talks.

"For the first time, the PLO has unequivocally and irrevocably accepted the premise of a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict," the adviser, Osama el-Baz, said in an interview.

He called on the United States to reward what he called Mr. Arafat's "courageous step" by showing "a willingness and the ability to come to terms with a joint Arab move."

"The bell is now squarely in the U.S. court," Mr. Baz said.

[The United States gave the talks cautious approval Tuesday, The Associated Press reported from Washington. Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said, "Any declared intention to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict would be a constructive step."

It is crucial, however, that the settlement be pursued at the table in direct negotiations on the basis

of UN Security Council Resolution 242," he said.

"If the discussions in Amman help move the parties toward negotiations, then it's a welcome development," Mr. Speakes added.

Mr. Baz returned from Jordan late Monday night after monitoring the two days of talks between Mr. Arafat and King Hussein that led to Monday's agreement.

In a report on the meeting, the Jordanian news agency Petra said only that the two sides had discussed "the reality of the Palestinian issue in the occupied territory and in the international arena."

Mr. Baz declined to provide details of the pact. "But the details are secondary," he said. "What counts is that there has been a decision by the Jordanians and the Palestinians to take a risk. Entry into negotiations involves a risk, especially given recent statements issued by members of the Israeli government."

Efforts to revive peace talks have been stalled since April 1983 when Mr. Arafat failed to win the support of radicals within his divided organization for letting Hussein lead a joint Jordanian-Palestinian negotiating team into U.S.-sponsored peace talks.

Last November, the radicals and the mainstream PLO factions formally split into separate organizations after Mr. Arafat was re-elected as chairman at a Palestinian congress in Amman.

In December, Egypt and Jordan agreed upon a joint formula for peace talks based upon the principles embodied in United Nations Resolution 242, which calls for peace in exchange for the return of occupied Arab lands, coupled with the "Palestinian people's right to self-determination."

The plea for Palestinian self-determination was intended to make the formula more attractive to the PLO. The group had always rejected the UN resolution because it failed to call for the creation of a

Palestinian state and because it mentioned them only as refugees.

Mr. Arafat had now accepted the Egyptian-Jordanian formula, and hence, Resolution 242, as part of his agreement with Hussein. But Tahir al-Masri, Jordan's foreign minister, reiterated Jordan's view Monday that any solution to the conflict had to be based on Resolution 242.

Mr. Baz said that Mr. Arafat had not directly accepted Israel's right to exist. But he called the new agreement "a step towards such recognition."

The United States has refused to negotiate directly with the PLO until it accepts Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist.

Hussein left Jordan for Algeria on Tuesday and offered no elaboration of his agreement with Mr. Arafat, who returned to Tunis to discuss the accord with senior PLO officials.

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Mr. Speakes took note of reports on the agreement between King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for reviving peace talks in the Middle East.

He backed "any declared intention" to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict but said it must be "pursued at the table in direct negotiations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242."

Reagan, Fahd End 'Warm And Friendly' Discussions

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia concluded talks on the Middle East on Tuesday, discussing the new peace initiative by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The first breakfast session at the White House between President Reagan and Fahd was "warm and friendly," according to Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman. He said it provided the leaders with "a personal understanding of each other's point of view."

Mr. Speakes took note of reports on the agreement between King Hussein of Jordan and Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, for reviving peace talks in the Middle East.

He backed "any declared intention" to pursue a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict but said it must be "pursued at the table in direct negotiations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 242."

The resolution asserts that both Israel and the Arab states have the right to exist.

King Hussein and Mr. Arafat met in Amman, Jordan, on Monday and agreed on a peace plan calling for the Reagan administration to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Speakes said that in their discussions neither President Reagan nor Fahd had changed their positions, but that they had a better understanding and that the president had the benefit of Fahd's views as a result of his talks with Middle East leaders.

Mr. Speakes declined to discuss the U.S.-Soviet conference on the Middle East that is expected to be held at the end of February in Vienna.

Earlier, King Fahd and President Reagan agreed that the search

for peace in the Middle East was a two-week trial, stymied by supporters and surprised lawyers. The judge had instructed the jury that his main defense, the argument that he had a higher duty to the public than to the government, was not valid in law.

The papers he leaked contradicted the government's claim that the General Belgrano was torpedoed because it was closing on the British fleet. The cruiser was steaming for home at the time.

The Social Democratic leader, David Owen, said Mr. Posing had been confronted by "a consistent attempt not to tell the truth."

"Why did the government and the whole weight of the government consistently lie to the House of Commons?" he asked.

Mrs. Thatcher also faced criticism from supporters about the decision to press charges against Mr. Posing rather than fire him.

The pro-Thatcher Daily Mail questioned her judgment. "With the prime minister it's a matter of

Reagan Calls Arms Talks, Space Defense Unrelated

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan says that even if an agreement were reached to eliminate nuclear weapons, the United States will want to develop a space-based defense system against offensive weapons.

The president said he intended to proceed with research on the defense system that has come to be known as "star wars," independent of whatever agreement might be reached with the Soviet Union on reducing offensive nuclear weapons.

"The only weapon we have is MAD — Mutual Assured Destruction," the president said. "Why don't we have MAS instead — Mutual Assured Security?"

Mr. Reagan, who made his comments in an interview with The New York Times published Tuesday, responded to questions about a wide range of issues, most of which dealt with foreign policy.

Mr. Reagan, seated in a white upholstered arm chair in the Oval Office, seemed relaxed and in good spirits during his interview with four Times reporters on Monday. At times he spoke in a hoarse, raspy voice, and at the end of the interview he talked about allergy problems that he had begun treating, under the prodding of his wife, Nancy, when he was governor of California.

Mr. Reagan's comments about his space-based defense system, more formally called a Strategic Defense Initiative, were his most emphatic so far in two respects.

First, while he had previously said a space-based defense would not be a bargaining chip in talks with the Soviet Union, this was the first time he had said explicitly that he would not limit the research on the program even if Moscow met his demands on reducing offensive missiles.

Second, this was the first time Mr. Reagan had made it plain that he believed such defenses would be needed even if nuclear powers agreed to abolish all nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the president drew a distinction between research and deployment of a defense system. He said the United States would conduct research even if the Soviet Union agreed to deep cuts in offensive weapons.

If the research demonstrated that such a system could be built, then before deploying it, the president said, he would be willing to negotiate with the Russians on whether it would be possible to "internationalize" such defense systems.

Mr. Reagan said, "I want a defense that simply says that if somebody starts pushing the button on those weapons, we've got a good chance of keeping all or at least the bulk of them from getting to the target."

At one point, Mr. Reagan compared the space-based defense — for which the government wants to spend \$26 billion in exploratory research — with the use of the gas mask by the military.

In World War I, the president said, "poison gas came into being for the first time, and it was horrible."

"In 1925 all the nations of the world met in Geneva and ruled out poison gas in future wars," he continued. "But by that time the gas mask had been developed, and gas masks have been standard soldier equipment in just about every army in the world, ever since 1925."

"We haven't thrown the masks away. But now we're talking about a weapon that has been developed for which there is no defense whatsoever. The only program we have is MAD — Mutual Assured Destruction. And why don't we have

Other Points Of Interview

President Reagan said the United States will develop a space-based missile defense regardless of progress in arms negotiations.

He called new covert aid to Nicaraguan insurgent forces "necessary."

Of the conviction of four state policemen in Poland for the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest: "I honestly don't think it reflects any change."

He is "not greatly optimistic" about the sincerity of Cuban desires to improve relations with the United States.

He said "there was bad judgment on both sides" during the return home of the exiled South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung.

MAS instead — Mutual Assured Security?

"Suppose that we were so successful at the arms talks that we all agreed to do away with them, just as we agreed to do away with poison gas," he said. "And some time, in a time of stress, somebody is going to say, just as they have in recent years, maybe it would be handy for us to produce a few of these [offensive nuclear weapons]. And you wouldn't be able to tell if they had or not."

"But at least your security would be your own kind of gas mask," Mr. Reagan continued, "that if somebody does cheat after you've tried to eliminate them, and comes up with those, you'd have a weapon in which you could knock them down, just as today, you could put on the gas mask if somebody cheats and decides to use poison gas."

"So I think it would be well worth having," he said.

Asked if the United States would proceed with a strategic defense independent of whatever arms control agreement might be reached,

Mr. Reagan replied, "That's right." He said, "I would want to proceed with what we're doing, which is research to discover whether there is such a weapon and whether it is practical, feasible."

"And then I myself said that my own view would be that if that is determined and we can produce such a weapon, that then before deployment I'd be willing to sit down, and in a sense internationalize — in other words, to negotiate then before there would be any deployment or anything, to make sure that they understood that we weren't trying to create the ability of a first strike ourselves, that our goal was still the elimination of nuclear weapons."

Mr. Reagan said, "That would eliminate any of the protests that some of the people on the Soviet side have made that we're seeking a first-strike capability. I don't think anyone could honestly believe that the United States is interested in such a thing or ever would put itself in that position."

In response to another question, Mr. Reagan said the United States was entering arms control talks with the Soviet Union from a relative position of inferiority. During the presidential campaign, Mr. Reagan said his administration had re-established military balance with the Soviet Union.

"Obviously we have not completely caught up," he said Monday. "For example, we have in uniform 17 divisions. Well, they've got more than that on the Chinese border."

Mr. Reagan added, however, that the Soviet Union now knew there had been a "change of attitude" by the United States on military matters. "They know what we've been able to achieve when we set our minds to it," he said. "They know that there's been a change of attitude, that we are not canceling weapons systems without getting anything in return."

"Our whole attitude is different now and they can look down the road and see that there's a point at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Reports on Salvador Aid Misleading, Critics Say

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Three congressional critics of President Ronald Reagan's Central America policies alleged Tuesday that most of the \$1.7 billion in U.S. aid to El Salvador during the past five years has been used to pursue a military solution to the Salvadoran civil war rather than for "economic and social development," as the administration claims.

The administration has used "insufficient, misleading and in some cases false information" to disguise the fact that only 15 percent of U.S. aid has been used for "reform and development," the three legislators said. The critics assert that the rest has been direct military aid, or was related aid applied to "a step-by-step escalation of a strategy for a military victory."

A State Department spokesman denied the allegations.

The charges are contained in a report by Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon; Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, and Representative George Miller, a California Democrat, to the congressional Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus, a 130-member bipartisan group.

It was distributed to members of the caucus on Monday, but was prepared by the three lawmakers and their aides and does not seek to reflect the views of the membership, the report says. Mr. Hatfield is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, which must approve foreign aid requests; Mr. Leach is chairman of the caucus, and Mr. Miller is chairman of its El Salvador task force.

The report challenges administration assertions that it consistently has allocated aid to Salvadoran economic and social development rather than to military activities "by a 3-to-1 margin." The report says that analysis shows this claim to be "flawed because it describes aid simply by which U.S. agency administers it — rather than what the aid is actually used for."

The report describes "indirect, war-related aid" as including cash transfers to sustain the Salvadoran government and economy in the face of war-induced economic collapse, aid to persons displaced by fighting, and rebuilding of infrastructure damaged by leftist guerrilla activity. Over the last five years, the report contends, this type of aid has accounted for \$767 million or 44 percent of the total U.S. program.

The report says another \$523 million, or 30 percent of overall aid, was devoted to direct, war-related assistance such as expanding, training and equipping the Salvadoran

armed forces. Only \$267 million went to genuine development work such as reform of agriculture and the judiciary.

At the State Department a spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said Tuesday, "We categorically reject the assertion that Congress has been deceived by the administration." He said that the department "has consulted fully with Congress on all programs in effect in El Salvador."

According to the report, the ways in which aid have been applied show a "low priority" for reform. "Our original attempt to expand and upgrade the Salvadoran Army has broadened, resulting in a counterinsurgency strategy, reminiscent of Vietnam, which has heightened the casualties among the civilian population," it says.

The report also cites as examples of the administration giving false or misleading information to Congress:

■ Failing to inform all relevant congressional committees of plans to build an air base in eastern El Salvador until after Congress had voted on Salvadoran aid requests.

■ Hiding from "virtually all members of Congress" plans to supply El Salvador with four AC-47 gunships and then downgrading the plan to one gunship after Congress learned about the original four-plane plan through press disclosures.

■ Asking for \$93 million in supplemental military aid for El Salvador two years ago on the grounds that "a dire emergency existed in the supplies available to the Salvadoran Army, when, in fact, the Pentagon's own management data show that this claim was false."

INSIDE

■ Israeli officials said that at least 30 Lebanese and Palestinians working for them in southern Lebanon have been assassinated recently. Page 2.

■ A UNESCO board started meeting to assess the effects of the U.S. withdrawal. Page 5.

■ ASEAN has urged more foreign arms aid for Cambodian guerrilla groups. Page 6.

■ The United States and the European Community warned Japan to open its markets to foreign products. Page 9.

■ West Germany cannot take the lead role in world economic recovery, the economic minister said. Page 9.

When 4-Year-Olds Lack the Right Stuff

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Regina Kessler, normally a calm woman, is in a state of high tension this week. She is awaiting letters from private schools in the city that will determine whether her 4-year-old son will be admitted.

Serenity may be better, but parents agree, it is a near impossibility during this "week of trauma," as one unhappy mother called it. From Feb. 8 to Feb. 15, New York City's private schools send out acceptance and rejection notices for kindergarten and first grade.

On Feb. 15, letters for the nursery level begin to go out. It is the culmination of the competition for the prestigious private schools that many parents believe are the first step on the road to Ivy League universities and beyond. More parents here are applying to private schools than ever before, according to school officials.

Gillian Gilchrist, the headmistress of the Town School, on the East Side, said applications there had tripled this year, a reflection of the school's new status as a "hot" private school.

At dinner parties, at newsstands, wherever parents of young children gather, there is a buzz of "Have you heard?"

A West Side mother denounced this week as "a true, wicked, traumatic thing."

"Everyone knows all the statistics," she said, "900 applicants for every place, and everyone wants to get into Trinity or Dalton."

Some parents have become so distressed by the competition that they are opting for public schools. But most are willing to suffer to get their child "in."

Indeed, school officials note with dismay, parents are launching their youngsters into the process at younger and younger ages.

A woman who recently started a play group for toddlers at an East Side church told parents solemnly, "When they interview at nursery schools in a couple of years, the school officials will want to know where your children prepped."

A good gauge of the frenzy is the brisk business of a public school kindergarten teacher, Maxine Levy, who offers private coaching at her East Side apartment for 4-year-olds and 5-year-olds who are going to take the standardized test given by the Educational Records Bureau, required for admission to most private schools.

She coaches youngsters in such key skills as learning to put pegs into pegboards and to tie shoelaces.

School officials discourage such coaching and try to quell parents' fears by pointing out that the rumors about application numbers are greatly exaggerated. In addition, they note that, with more than 100 private schools in the city, there are plenty of places for all the children.

Kinnock Says Thatcher Lied on Leak

Opposition Demands Removal of Defense Secretary, Aide

Reuters

LONDON — The British opposition leader, Neil Kinnock, accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday of breaking the law although he admitted leaking documents.

They have demanded the resignations of the defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, and the minister of state for the armed forces, John Stanley, following charges by Mr. Posing that the two officials were involved in an attempt to conceal facts about the May 1982 sinking of an Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano.

But an aide to Mrs. Thatcher said, "No ministers are at risk."

The prime minister later sent a letter to Mr. Kinnock demanding an immediate apology.

Mrs. Thatcher said his statement that he did not believe her "is as serious a charge as could be made."

"Your charge is utterly untrue," she wrote. "If you cannot substantiate it — and you cannot — I must demand you withdraw it and apologize unreservedly and immediately."

Mr. Posing's acquittal, after a two-week trial, stymied his supporters and surprised lawyers. The judge had instructed the jury that his main defense, the argument that he had a higher duty to the public than to the government, was not valid in law.

The papers he leaked contradicted the government's claim that the General Belgrano was torpedoed because it was closing on the British fleet. The cruiser was steaming for home at the time.

The Social Democratic leader, David Owen, said Mr. Posing had been confronted by "a consistent attempt not to tell the truth."

"Why did the government and the whole weight of the government consistently lie to the House of Commons?" he asked.

Mrs. Thatcher also faced criticism from supporters about the decision to press charges against Mr. Posing rather than fire him.

The pro-Thatcher Daily Mail questioned her judgment. "With the prime minister it's a matter of

Social Security Benefits — Issue Divides Young and Old in U.S.

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

DELRAY BEACH, Florida —

In this retirement town, where more than a third of the population is over 65, the issue of Social Security is not an abstract debate over policy but an argument among generations.

Mertie Zucker, 20, a teller at Atlantic Federal Savings and Loan, pays the Social Security tax. "I can't believe how much Social Security takes every week," she said. "I don't make that much; I'm trying to make a start in life and the retired people just take their chunk of my check."

"I'm not going to see one cent of that money when I get old. There won't be any Social Security," she said. "I'm just giving this money away."

The elderly take a different view. "For 40 years I was paying Social Security," said Gene Alpert, 63, of Boca Raton, who is retired. "I didn't complain. No greed. And I had no opportunity to sock away money" in Individual Retirement Accounts and the Keogh tax-deferred retirement funds for the self-employed.

"When we paid Social Security, a dollar meant more in relative value, in terms of our earning capacity, than the money being earned today. So don't tell me we didn't put in enough. We put in our share. They can put in their share now."

These are the poles in the issue that politicians probably fear more than any other this year: whether, as part of the deficit-reduction

plans now building in Congress, to freeze Social Security benefits by delaying the cost-of-living adjustment, or COLA, that otherwise would take effect Jan. 1, 1986.

President Ronald Reagan has said he will approve a freeze only if a bipartisan majority in Congress does so first.

The Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole, a Republican from Kansas, has said that Senate Republicans have agreed, tentatively, to support a freeze. Those senators have taken the lead in budget deliberations.

Social Security makes up about a fifth of the budget, and the argument is that senior citizens should do their share to retire the deficit. A 12-month deferral of the cost-of-living adjustment would save about \$6 billion in fiscal 1986 and \$22.1 billion over three years.

Part of the issue is equity. The budget-cutters already are going after cost-of-living adjustments in other benefit programs. "If we do nothing" on Social Security, "then why should we treat the next group differently?" Mr. Dole said in an interview.

But the issue of Social Security is sensitive because of its reach and its nature.

Benefits go to one-seventh of the population. For 65 percent of the elderly, Social Security is their largest source of income. As benefits have risen, the percentage of elderly people below the federal poverty line has declined.

By the same token, almost all wage earners pay the tax. Many,

especially the working poor and middle-income, two-earner families, pay more in Social Security taxes than in federal income taxes.

The tax burden may intensify as the baby-boom generation of post-World War II moves into retirement and the ratio of workers to Social Security recipients declines. The burden also has been exacerbated in recent years by high inflation. In several years Social Security benefits have increased faster than the wages taxed to pay them.

"It's a matter of intergenerational transfer," said John Makin, director of fiscal studies of the American Enterprise Institute, a research institute in Washington. "We're still in the stage where the benefits Social Security beneficiaries are receiving is far more than the money they paid into the system. Current workers are subsidizing them."

The 4.1 percent cost-of-living adjustment in the president's budget would raise the average annual retirement benefit by \$228, to \$5,532, according to the Social Security Administration.

For middle-class retirees, failing to receive an increase would make little difference. But one-fourth of Social Security's beneficiaries rely on it for 90 percent of their income. Fifty-five percent have incomes below \$10,000, 73 percent below \$15,000 and 90 percent below \$25,000.

According to the results of a study by the one-year freeze in the cost-of-living adjustment in 1986 would increase the poverty

rate for those 62 and older from 13.5 percent to 15 percent, or for 553,342 people.

Louis A. Fiori, a Social Security analyst for the American Association of Retired Persons, notes that the one-year freeze would affect future Social Security payments by lowering the base for future cost-of-living adjustments. In five years, she estimated, the one-year freeze would cost an individual \$1,284, and a couple \$2,160.

In Delray Beach, where numerous middle-class retirees have come south to live in modest condominiums near the affluent retirement estates and country clubs in Boca Raton and Palm Beach, the young are very aware of who is paying for the Social Security checks that flood into banks during the first week of every month.

Al Rantel, a talk show host for WWSN radio, asked listeners two weeks ago: "Should social programs be cut to balance the federal budget?"

People older than 55 were not allowed to participate because "they couldn't be objective with Social Security putting dollars in their pockets." The response: nearly 75 percent favored cuts.

"Most of them volunteered that Social Security has got to be cut," Mr. Rantel said. "My show gets a lot of people in their 30s and 40s. And they said they're putting money out for old people, and they'll never get a dime back. One guy put it real well. He said the old people are ripping us off."

According to polls, the doubts of the young are hardening into a conviction that, despite their contributions, they will not receive Social Security benefits when they retire.

A Washington Post-ABC News poll in January showed Americans evenly divided on whether Social Security will exist when they reach retirement age. According to the poll, 47 percent said they think it will exist and 47 percent said it would not. Of people aged 18 to 30, two-thirds doubt that the system will be there when they need it.

In Boca Raton, a 69-year-old man who heard the WWSN broadcast smiled when asked about the resentment of workers whose paychecks are taxed to support Social Security.

"I went on a panel at college, and the kids kept saying they don't like Social Security," said the retiree, who asked not to be identified.

"They said why should they support the people who are sitting on the beach retired? They see us living down here, and they think somebody's rich. Well, I told them I said, 'You know what would happen if you didn't pay Social Security? Mom and Pop would come back home, they'd be asking you to send them a check!'"

"You could see those college kids, suck in the air," he said. "One girl said, 'Oh, God.'"

The prospect of losing an average of \$228 because of a one-year freeze of the cost-of-living adjustment prompts the elderly here to condemn the younger generation's "greed."

"They are chipping away at the system," said Florence Goldmann, 73, acting head of the local chapter of Senior Pac, a Washington-based lobbying group for the elderly. "We've had a six-month COLA freeze in 1983 when they said we had to do it to save the (Social Security) system. Now they say they want a one-year freeze."

She also pointed out that there is a tax on the Social Security benefits of those who have incomes of more than \$25,000 for a single person and \$32,000 for a couple.

"They are chipping away at it, and pretty soon it won't be an entitlement program," she said. "It will be welfare. They want to say, 'If you are not poor you don't need it.' Hell, no. Why is it when it comes to older people, they all want to know how poor you are? I don't know why old people have to be poor."



ONE SAVED, ONE MISSING — A member of a helicopter rescue team lifts Bruce Herring, 30, of Wanchew, Washington, from a log near the top of Willamette Falls in northwest Oregon after his canoe capsized. His companion was missing and presumed drowned.

As Malpractice Suits Multiply in U.S., Doctors Are Quitting Obstetrics

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Faced with a growing number of malpractice claims and the rising expectations of patients, a significant number of the nation's doctors have either abandoned the practice of obstetrics or are seriously considering it.

According to several experts, the care of women in pregnancy, childbirth, and the period immediately afterward has become too risky financially and too draining emotionally for hundreds of specialists across the country, particularly in such states as New York, Florida, and California where malpractice suits are most frequent and jury awards are most generous.

"A lot of obstetricians are leaving the specialty and concentrating instead on gynecology," said William Reilly of New Jersey Medical Underwriters. "Opting out of delivering babies is one way to protect yourself against the malpractice epidemic."

Obstetricians, along with neurosurgeons and orthopedists, are prime targets for lawsuits. Americans are filing nearly three times as many medical malpractice claims as they filed a decade ago, according to a recent report by the American Medical Association, and they are winning record settlements, especially when the cases involve babies.

Doctors, insurers, and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists said that they had no

firm figures on how many of the nation's 25,000 obstetrics-gynecology specialists were giving up obstetrics.

However, Douglass M. Phillips, executive vice president of the Medical Mutual Insurance Co. of North Carolina, estimated that as many as 10 percent of such specialists in his area were doing so. Others put the figure higher.

Although medical experts cite no effect as yet on the availability of care for pregnant women and their babies, they fear the eventual impact if doctors continue to turn away from obstetrics. Those who tend to abandon the field, they say, are usually older and among the most experienced, leaving the same number of patients to be cared for by fewer, less experienced doctors or by midwives.

"I'll tell you why I quit after 10 years of delivering babies," said Dr. David A. Ronk, of Norman, Oklahoma. "It just got to be too much hassle for the return. It's not just the disruption of your life 24 hours a day. It's a whole atmosphere of confrontation now between doctors and patients. We believe someone must always be at fault. We're suing car makers. Why not baby makers?"

Other doctors listed a variety of reasons for giving up obstetrics, but all agreed that the decline in the number of births in the United States in recent years

has not been a factor. They said there was a reasonable balance now between doctors and patients.

Medical experts acknowledge that some doctors make mistakes that they should be held accountable for.

Lawyers who represent malpractice claimants say the rise in claims results from sloppy and negligent medical practices, combined with the public's increased awareness of the right to sue. And jury awards of millions of dollars, they say, are a recognition of the lifetime financial impact of severe health problems.

But few dispute that the American malpractice situation, in obstetrics and in medicine as a whole, is in some cases corroding the doctor-patient relationship and is pushing up the nation's health care bill.

American doctors pay more than \$2 billion for insurance against malpractice suits, a cost passed along to patients in the form of higher fees.

On Long Island, where medical malpractice insurance is the most expensive in the nation, obstetricians pay about \$35,000 a year for \$1 million worth of coverage; a similar policy for neurosurgeons costs \$101,000.

Nationally, doctors and insurance executives said, the incidence of malpractice suits had risen in 1983 to 16 suits for every 100 obstetricians, up from five suits in 1975.

That compares with eight malpractice suits in 1983

per 100 doctors overall, an increase from 3.3 suits before 1978.

In obstetrics, "there's an attitude that says, 'We're going to have fewer babies so we want a perfect baby,'" said Dr. Maurice N. Corrie, in Raleigh, North Carolina, who quit the practice this winter after 19 years when his malpractice insurance, \$4,500 for 1983, jumped to \$13,000 for 1985.

Two decades of medical advances have also conditioned parents to expect that any problem can be solved with the right machine, technique or doctor. The rate of women's deaths in childbirth, for instance, has fallen to less than seven per 100,000 births today from 83 per 100,000 in 1951. In the same time, infant deaths fell to 11 per 1,000 live births from 29 per 1,000.

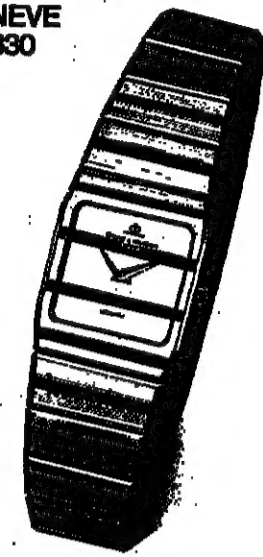
"When you deliver a baby today," said Dr. Theodore Loring, whose practice delivering babies has spanned precisely that period, "parents expect it to come out perfectly. Unfortunately, it doesn't always turn out that way. Twenty years ago, it was considered an act of God. Today, there are no more acts of God. They expect you should have been able to do something."

"Today," the 67-year-old obstetrician said, "our technology can take a baby weighing 1.5 pounds [7 kilograms] and we can keep it alive. God only knows what that baby will turn out to be. And if there is something wrong, even 18 years down the road, they can sue you for millions."

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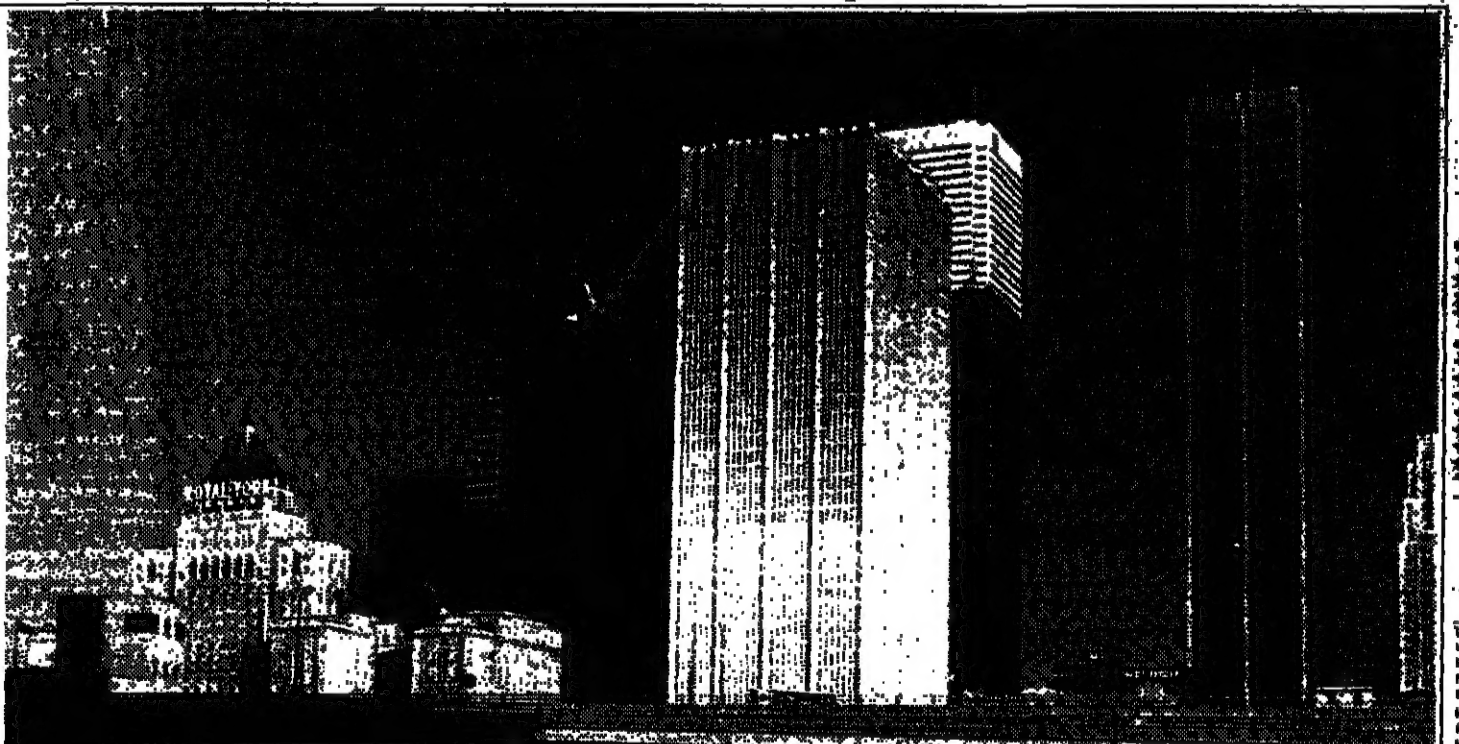
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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Time for a Middle Way

Has the world been concentrating too much on stopping inflation and not enough on social problems? Industrialized countries have certainly pursued a rigorous course to slow down price increases. Poorer ones have done the same to control their foreign debt. For want of a better way, most governments have relied mainly on putting people out of work. The social cost has been great.

Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labor Organization, argues (IHT, Feb. 6) that policies have been lopsided, giving excessive weight to the narrowly economic side of problems and forgetting the human dimension. To redress the balance, he wants ministers responsible for both sides — the economic and the social — to meet down under the aegis of the ILO and try to work out a middle way.

Certainly, you have to look at the two dimensions simultaneously. Action in neither can work alone. Unless you damp down inflation you will not get the justice and progress for which society cries out, because, as millions of Latin Americans can testify, nothing is so socially unjust as hyperinflation. But without sufficient attention to justice, economic policy will not restore order and stability — or not for long — because continuous unfair distribution of sacrifice brings the population into the streets and, too often, the military into government.

So we can go a long way in supporting the Blanchard thesis that policies designed by finance ministers cannot be divorced from the aims of the ministries concerned with labor and social affairs — and, indeed, with education and the environment. Just to take

one example, better training and retraining facilities are needed in this era of rapid technological change if workers are to escape the slag heap and governments are to escape social explosion.

Whether some new international meeting will get us far is uncertain. The argument is that, inside each country, economic and social policies are developed in isolation from each other, because of the specialization of administrative functions. This is reflected at world level by too narrow a distribution of responsibilities between international institutions. The IMF and GATT concentrate on high finance and trade, the ILO on social problems, and never the twain shall meet.

That is not entirely true. The OECD, for example, prides itself on bridging the various concerns that the national machinery of government keeps apart, and so does the European Community. They confront the adversarial ministers, who end by conceding that the economic and the social must go hand-in-hand, just as they would profess that sin is bad and motherhood is good. Back home, however, little changes.

To be more than preaching, social policy must cost money. At present, heads of government listen more to finance ministers, who want to save it, than to their social colleagues, who want to spend it. But this is not to say there is no room for advance along the social road, and both Mr. Reagan and Mrs. Thatcher have hinted at it. Social spending can be redesigned to great advantage, with less for the middle classes and more for those most in need.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Taiwan Strains a Bond

Taiwan calls itself Free China and asks Americans to believe that it is not a police state. That asks a lot. Despite limited freedoms and a flourishing free market, Taiwan is a republic only in name. One family, one party and one cause permeate its politics. Its aging leaders cling to power hardened since their flight from the mainland in 1949 and have ruled with martial law ever since.

All this is now under American scrutiny because Taiwan is implicated in a blatant act of terrorism — the gunning down in a San Francisco suburb last October of Henry Liu, a Chinese-American who wrote a muckraking book about the Chiang dynasty. The murder is said to have been the work of a Taiwanese criminal syndicate called the Bamboo Union. Taiwan holds two suspects and has fired three intelligence officials. It vigorously denies any high-level involvement.

In doing that much, Taiwan shames another "friendly" dictatorship in Chile, which has yet to answer for its part in the Washington murder of Orlando Letelier in 1976. In both cases, solid FBI work established the foreign link, but the effect has been more devastating in Taiwan. Its economy and armed forces are more directly tied to the United States.

Congress had Taiwan in mind when it voted

to bar arm sales to countries found guilty of harassing people in America. What prompted that amendment was the unexplained "suicide" of a Chinese-American scholar, Chen Wen-cheng, after questioning in 1981 by the Taipei police. There is enough smoke to justify a current House study of Taiwanese harassing and spying among Chinese-Americans.

Nor is it hostile to wonder when Taiwan will outgrow its closed political system. Native Taiwanese, who are 85 percent of the island's 18.5 million inhabitants, can vote only for "supplementary" seats in the national legislature, whose majority consists of lifetime members elected on the mainland in 1947.

The repression tightened last summer, when Beijing promised Hong Kong a capitalist autonomy and offered a similar deal to Taiwan. The mainlanders' Olympic feats were stonily ignored by Taiwan, which closed down the American edition of The China Times after it fully reported the games. Somehow in this panic over losing hearts and minds, someone picked up the signal that Henry Liu had to die.

Taiwan can begin to cleanse this stain by releasing suspects for trial in the United States. It could begin to atone for the crime by practicing the freedom it preaches.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Drifting Toward Trouble

Do big budget deficits make any difference? The Congressional Budget Office provides a clear and balanced answer in its annual assessment of the outlook for the next five years.

President Reagan, in his State of the Union message, once again said, "The best way to reduce deficits is through economic growth." The CBO, also once again, warns that growth will not do it. It calculates that, even with rather optimistic economic assumptions, present policy will push deficits from \$214 billion this year to \$296 billion by 1990.

Americans do not seem inclined to do much about it. Mr. Reagan will not hear of tax increases or significant cuts in defense. Without cuts in defense, Congress will not do much cutting anywhere else. In the voting public at large, people agree, with a yawn, that deficits are terrible, and also that things seem to be doing pretty well in spite of them — and turn the conversation to more rewarding subjects.

Even very large deficits, the CBO says, are unlikely to generate a sudden economic crisis. It could be a long time before even very large deficits start to result in stagnating standards of living, or in reduced defense capabilities. But although it happens slowly, it will happen. And as the damage accumulates the process will be increasingly difficult to reverse.

High deficits can lead to low capital formation, since the government is soaking up money that would otherwise go into productive investment. Lower investment means lower productivity and, in turn, lower economic growth. Perhaps the present stream of foreign capital will keep pouring into America. It does not seem likely to continue at the present rate, year after year. If it should dry up, interest rates would jump and threaten what the CBO terms an explosion of federal debt — a vicious circle in which high interest rates begin compounding a rapidly rising debt. Along with all of these possibilities there is the reality that, whether the rise in debt is fast or slow, the pressures for inflation will rise with it.

In the politics of the federal deficit, the optimists are the people who hope for a financial crisis — sharp but manageable — this year. Without some sort of crisis, they argue, there will never be a sufficiently strong sense of urgency in the government or in the country to force an end to the present drift. But the CBO is delivering the somber message that there is no reason necessarily to expect a crisis. The real cost may be, instead, a steady erosion of American prosperity and economic power that does not become apparent until the 1990s.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR FEB. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Modern Liners Are Not Secure

PARIS — The wreck of the General Chanzy on the coast of Minorca [on Feb. 10] excites the sympathy of the world. It is not only the list of the more than 150 dead which makes the impression, it is the contrast offered by a great steamship, fighting her way, apparently unconquerable, through a storm-driven ocean, and the same vessel on a lee shore being reduced to matchwood by the very sea it seemed to defy. Kipling's lines: "Saw a liner's lights go past / Like a damned hotel" sum up the feeling felt by those on less privileged ships, who see the modern palace steamship in mid-ocean. The apparent security of the modern liner gives the full measure of the possible catastrophe. The great vessel driving full speed on a rock-bound coast, her passengers sleeping calmly in their cabins, calls up a scene of horror before the duldest imagination.

1935: Italy Readies Troops for Africa

PARIS — On the heels of an Italian official communiqué announcing another clash between Italians and Abyssinian tribesmen on the border of Abyssinia there were reports that two Italian divisions and the mechanized sections of three conscript classes — almost 35,000 men in all — were getting ready to embark for Italian Somaliland. The Abyssinian Legation in Rome issued a statement that it had no knowledge of the incident, and made the countercharge that Italian troops were on Abyssinian territory. The mobilization was described in Italian dispatches as a "precautionary measure." This explanation will hardly satisfy that growing mass of world opinion which looks to the League for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Both Italy and Abyssinia are members of the League, and the quarrel is over a strip of territory.



Israel: After This Lull, a Stormy Switch to Sharon?

By Joyce R. Starr

TEL AVIV — "We're living in a world of cotton candy," warns an American who immigrated to Israel more than a decade ago. "It's worse than a lull before the storm, because it's an artificially created lull. Beneath the surface, the people are angry and violent."

Shimon Peres is our national Valium, a senior Labor Party official observed. "He speaks in a calm, relaxed manner, which contradicts the style of Begin and Shamir. The people like it, and the country was looking for a change. But the test will come with the first crisis."

That first crisis could be as close as Feb. 18, the day when the first phase of Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon is to be completed. For the first time since 1948, Israel faces more questions on her northern border than answers. The situation is so uncertain, so fluid, that few Israelis — experts and politicians included — will hazard a guess as to what the near future might bring.

"We're going into a situation we never experienced before," said a senior military analyst. "The main question marks are the role of the Shites, the success of the PLO in re-entering the south and the survivability of the South Lebanon Army."

Prime Minister Peres earns praise even among opposition leaders for

stubborn optimism and a low-key talent for compromise that proved crucial in forging the Lebanon withdrawal plan, as well as the two economic package agreements. But some Israelis think that heavier doses of raw bad news might be in order.

"The people must be told the long and hard truth," insists a cabinet official. "If not, in three or four months' time when the standard of living drops, unemployment becomes severe and our troops are still under attack in Lebanon, the people will say, 'But the prime minister promised that everything would be OK.' Most Israelis think the most difficult steps on both Lebanon and the economy have already been taken."

In a recent interview, Mr. Peres said fears concerning future terrorist actions by Shite or PLO factions in Lebanon were exaggerated. He suggested that for the time being one of the most pressing Lebanese concerns would be antagonism between the Syrians and the PLO.

Israeli military analysts are less sanguine. While the Shite community in general and Amal, the Shite militia, in particular are expected to turn their energies away from guerrilla activities to more pressing matters of survival, serious trouble is expected

from radical Shite elements — in probable alliance with pro-Arafat PLO elements that will again manage to penetrate the camps of the 100,000 Palestinians still living in the south. As for the South Lebanon Army, a number of senior Israeli military officers are known to doubt privately

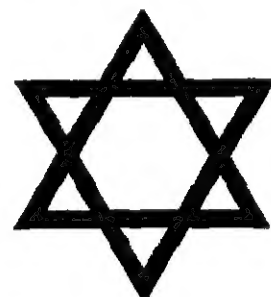
that the stability of the south would henceforth depend on the strength of the regular Lebanese army.

On the economic front, Gad Yacobi, the minister for the economy, says Israel is just at the start of a very difficult period, requiring at least a year and a half of "sacrifice and brave decisions" to turn the economy around. "If anyone thinks the second package agreement is a solution to Israel's economic problems, I feel very sorry for him," he said.

Rumblings over unemployment and salary erosion are likely to reach critical proportions in the coming five or six months, just when Israeli troops still remaining in Lebanon are most exposed (along with Israel's northern border and settlements), with casualty figures possibly rising. "This is when the people will start clamoring for a father figure to come and take over," confides a worried Israeli businessman.

"Now they tell outsiders what a fine job Peres is doing. But behind closed doors the name you hear most, among those who love him and those who hate him, is Arik Sharon."

The writer directs the Near East program of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. She contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.



Lebanon: The Goal Is Strong Central Government

By Abdallah Bonhabib

The writer is Lebanon's ambassador to the United States.

WASHINGTON — A myth surrounds the Israeli presence in, and Lebanon's policies toward, occupied southern Lebanon. Contrary to ill-intended rumors, Lebanon seeks the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories. Lebanon wants a coordinated and orderly withdrawal with UN assistance. Only a strong Lebanese central government and army can ensure law and order in southern Lebanon.

There is perhaps no issue that so unifies the Lebanese as the Israeli withdrawal. The Lebanese — the president, the national unity government, the parliament and all other political figures, as well as the people — seek immediate and total withdrawal. It is Lebanese resistance that has persuaded Israel to begin its withdrawal, after all, and the acts of the resistance have been mounted as a result of its popular support.

Israel's refusal to present a program for the withdrawal of all its

forces from Lebanese territory suggests that the so-called "first phase" may also be its last phase. That is, it may be a ruse to reduce the cost of occupation. Israeli Defense Minister



Yitzhak Rabin himself has called this a "redeployment" and said that Israeli forces may stay indefinitely. The Lebanese government insists

on a complete timetable for total withdrawal in order to judge the nature of Israeli plans, and to ensure an orderly extension of government authority to the liberated territory. The "first phase," like the Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, must be planned quite specifically to impede the imposition of greater Lebanese government control and to sustain local groups in league with Israel that will resist real Lebanese authority.

Moreover, Lebanon continues to request UN forces to facilitate a speedy and complete Israeli withdrawal and to help extend the Lebanese government control over areas when Israeli forces withdraw.

What we do not want — and what the United Nations does not want — is that UN forces be used as a shield after a partial Israeli withdrawal so

that the rest of Israel's forces can remain in Lebanon. Nor will we accept a UN force that separates the parts or people of Lebanon. United Nations forces should speed withdrawal, not prevent it.

We are deeply worried about the maintenance of security in areas liberated from Israeli occupation. Our principal concern is for the protection of our citizens, but we are not unaware of the possibility that Israel may use the pretext of "absence of law and order" to intervene again.

Israeli occupation has not ensured law and order. Many acts of resistance have taken place during the Israeli occupation, after all. Any threat to local populations can best be reduced by the extension of government authority to the south. No major attacks of this sort have taken place where the government has exercised effective control.

Since its invasion in 1982, Israel has weakened both the government and the army by trying to arrive at special arrangements with individual groups. Ultimately, only the central government of Lebanon can provide what is required in the south.

This is not Sinai or the Golan Heights; it is a heavily populated area needing the social, economic and administrative services only a strong government can provide. Neither the Israeli army nor certainly the small (2,000-member) illegal local militia it supports has been able to protect Israel's interests or those of the local citizens. The idea of a 25-mile (40-kilometer) security belt never made military sense. If there is no strong government on our side of the border, there will also be no limit to the weapons that might be used against Israel, and some of those could have ranges of 50 to 100 miles or more.

Israel has found that stable and responsible, albeit unfriendly, relations such as exist on its borders with Egypt, Jordan and even Syria are most likely when the territory across the border is governed by a strong central government. Thus it is as much in Israel's interest as in Lebanon's to have a strong rather than a weak Lebanese central government.

The Washington Post.

Update the Pentagon, Not Just Arms

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Now that President Reagan has delivered the pregame pep talk for his second administration, serious play begins. It has been widely admitted that there is no feasible way to reduce the skyrocketing deficit except by an onerous tax rise that would take the life out of the economy, or by a sizable cut in military spending.

Neither one, says the president. Congress must find something else. Along comes Edward Luttwak, a hard-line, gun-god defense specialist, and he has an idea. It is not really a new idea, but it is valid and the time has come.

Echoing General David C. Jones, retired chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Mr. Luttwak calls for far-reaching reform of the military structure. It is necessary, he says in his new book, "The Pentagon and the Art of War," not only to save money but to repair grave hidden flaws in America's military establishment that undermine security.

Mr. Luttwak does not want to scrimp on defense. In fact he argues that "fraud, waste and mismanagement," so often cited as the villains that shrink the defense yield on those many billions of dollars, are not only unavoidable but desirable in certain circumstances. The Pentagon is not a business and its test of effectiveness cannot be the same as commercial efficiency.

But neither is its budget a measure of its success in providing military strength, as status in the Fortune 500 measures commercial success. Like many analysts before him, Mr. Luttwak shows convincingly that America is not getting its defense money's worth. Piling on more dollars will not improve things. It would only aggravate and perpetuate the failures of organiza-

tion that make for poor operation. He gives many examples, not only obvious and glaring disasters like the marines in Lebanon and the aborted attempt to rescue hostages in Iran. Even the invasion of Grenada, presented to the public as a triumph of U.S. arms, was dreadfully and needlessly botched.

The fault is not due to lack of intelligent, dedicated and brave

Even the invasion of Grenada, presented to the public as a triumph of U.S. arms, was badly botched.

commanders, Mr. Luttwak says. It is the command system itself, which defeats the best men and rewards bad buying habits and over-elaborate, under-functional design. General Jones has been saying the same thing for a long time, but with more tact for his comrades-in-arms than the blunt Mr. Luttwak.

Both insist that the command system must be fundamentally overhauled and integrated into a single, professional general staff. Only then would it be possible to develop a coherent national strategy, which does not now exist, and spend the money wisely on the right weapons to do the job.

As the Pentagon runs now, based on reforms imposed in the immediate aftermath of World War II and addressed to defense conditions of two generations ago, practically everything is decided on the basis of

interservice rivalry. Decisions are not made in terms of the best plan but of competition among army, navy, air force and marines; or, when they can agree, on the basis of doling out "fair" shares.

The argument against an integrated general staff is the old fear that it would put too much power in uniform hands, and circumvent civilian control. The example usually cited is the traditional prewar German general staff. But military arrogance is not the problem in modern American government.

On the contrary, where there are brass, belligerent, imprudent urges in the U.S. defense establishment now, they almost always come from civilians. The men in uniform tend to calculate the risks with caution.

Former Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger told a Senate committee last week that it simply was not realistic to expect either America's global commitments to be reduced or its forces to be increased enough to meet them without worry. "We shall have to bear continuously a degree of risk that is unwelcome," he said glumly but honestly.

That is all the more reason why it is time to stop the corrosive game of budget-buckling and to modernize the Pentagon, instead of just its fabulously costly hardware. In another generation or two, new adjustments may be required in the military command. Needs change; no prescription stays best forever. But it is highly likely that a reform of the whole staff system now, eliminating silly purchases like \$7,000 coffee pots, would cut scores of billions of unproductive spending. And it should certainly improve the quality of defense. America cannot afford to put it off, for security as well as for savings.

The New York Times.

The Danger In Hying The Deficit

By Isabel V. Sawhill

WASHINGTON — Almost daily we hear that deficits are a calamity for America. While they are a serious matter, we should not overstate their adverse consequences for the economy. If the dire consequences that some predict fail to materialize, public complacency about the real dangers could easily follow.

Contrary to the popular opinion, disaster is not imminent. True, a sudden withdrawal of foreign capital or the failure of a major bank or corporation could trigger a credit crisis that would put the American economy in a tailspin. But the probabilities of this occurring are rather small.

Moreover, deficits do not cause recession. They mean that the government is putting more money into citizens' hands than it is taking away in taxes; and as they spend, the result is more production and more jobs. While the resulting high interest rates curtail some types of spending, this rarely if ever offsets the original stimulus from deficit spending.

Deficits need not be inflationary. As long as the Federal Reserve does not permit the money supply to grow too quickly, inflation can be avoided. Of course, if the Fed overreacts to the threat of inflation it may cause a recession. But this is a tightrope that the monetary authorities have to walk in every recovery period.

If deficits are not necessarily going to cause a financial crisis, a recession or inflation, why all the fuss?

The damage is mostly long-term and comes in three forms.

First, high interest rates will curb investment spending and lead over a number of years to less capital formation, and to slower economic growth. A reasonable estimate, given all the uncertainties, is that continuing deficits in the neighborhood of \$200 billion a year will reduce the annual growth rate by 0.2 percentage points over the next decade. Thus, if the growth rate of inflation-adjusted GNP is projected to be 3.5 percent in the absence of the deficits, it would be 3.3 percent with them.

Most of the adverse effects would not show up until later in this decade and into the next. And most people would hardly notice the difference, especially since they would have no basis for comparing actual experience to what might have happened under an alternative fiscal policy.

A second problem associated with deficits is the soaring cost of servicing the national debt. Since the debt expands by about \$200 billion a year, the cost of financing it rises by about \$20 billion a year (at an interest rate of 10 percent), a cost that then threatens to push the next year's deficit still higher. Without strong economic growth, reduced spending or higher taxes, deficits automatically grow larger by the amount of each year's additional interest outlays in a self-propelling spiral.

Third, deficits push up the value of the dollar and reshuffle the growth of jobs and output away from industries that compete in international markets and toward services and other trade-protected sectors. These short-run effects have been widely noted, but the real concern should be with the likelihood of a long-term competitive disadvantage for American businesses. Once lost, strategic opportunities to enter new markets or to expand market share are hard to regain, and improvements in the American standard of living could be steadily undermined by an erosion of its ability to trade with other nations on favorable terms.

These three problems — less capital formation, exploding interest costs and a possible loss of strategic advantage in world markets — are both real and serious. But none has any very immediate or visible impact on the average citizen and none will necessarily prevent the economy from performing adequately or well over the remainder of this decade.

Hyping the deficit problem in the interest of spurring leaders to act is understandable, but crying wolf is as always, a risky strategy. Should a political scandal occur but the economy sail through the next few years in good health, then the suppliers who now argue that deficits are unimportant will appear to be vindicated and will gain new converts among the public. At that point, who will be left to protect our children from the real wolf at their door?

The writer is an economist at the Urban Institute and author of "The Reagan Record" and "Economic Policy in the Reagan Years." She contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

A Matter of Priorities

In response to "On a New York Block, Homeless Neighbors Vex Residents" (Insights, Feb. 6):

William E. Geist's report depicting the plight of New York's homeless people was excellent. Last summer, in Los Angeles, I was shocked to see hundreds of homeless men and women sleeping in and around refrigerator boxes in the streets surrounding the "Midnight Mission." This Christmas, in Paris for the holidays, my wife and I were appalled by the large number of homeless men and women, many of them quite young, living on the streets and in the metro. Here in London, the Shelter National

Campaign for the Homeless estimates that 20,000 live rough.

Yet the president of the United States puts forward a budget increasing military spending by 14 percent, while cutting public welfare benefits. The British government feels it necessary to cut the rates of local authorities to stop them from "overspending" on things like public housing and shelter accommodation for the homeless. Socialist France continues to spend billions on an independent nuclear deterrent. Meanwhile millions starve in the Sahel and the West's streets are filled with homeless people with little or no prospects.

M.R. KATZ, London.

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El Salvador Queried on Disappearances

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — A special UN panel has asked the government of El Salvador to explain the disappearances of 218 people who were allegedly abducted by government security officials.

According to a United Nations report released here Tuesday, 138 of the cases were treated by the UN panel as a matter of urgency. Sources close to the UN said that about 30 of the disappearances were reported to have occurred since José Napoleón Duarte was elected president June 1. In his campaign, Mr. Duarte pledged to improve human rights and eradicate the rightist death squads that have been blamed for tens of thousands of killings.

The UN report described disappearances as "the most comprehensive denial of human rights of our time, bringing boundless agony to the victims, ruinous consequences to the families, both socially and psychologically, and moral havoc to the societies in which they occur."

It comes at a time when the Reagan administration is saying that the human rights situation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras is improving while the government of Nicaragua is drifting into totalitarianism. The administration has asserted that the UN Permanent Commission on Human Rights has shown "selectivity" by repeatedly criticizing El Salvador.

According to the report, the UN panel has transmitted reports of 2,000 alleged disappearances to the Salvadoran government since 1980. The government has provided sufficient information to clarify the cases of 275 people. Of them, 161 are in prison, 110 are at liberty and four are reported dead.

The report said that each case sent to the government contained details about the abductors, who were said to have included "members of the armed forces, civil defense, the national guard, the national police, the treasury police, the combined security forces, or simply armed men in plain clothes."

According to the report — the panel's fifth — the panel reviewed 2,900 alleged cases of disappearances last year and transmitted 1,800 to 29 governments for explanation. The reports were received from human rights groups.

Fourteen governments are listed as having been responsible for 20 or more disappearances either last year or in the past, with the greatest number of new cases occurring in Peru, Guatemala and El Salvador.

The other 11 governments are Argentina, Bolivia, Cyprus, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Paraguay, the Philippines and Uruguay.

According to the report, the largest number of new disappearances last year occurred in Peru, where the government was asked to account for 236 cases. An annex to the report is expected shortly, containing details of more than 150 Peruvian additional cases that have been reported to the UN panel since its last meeting in December.

Most of the disappearances occurred in the province of Ayacucho, where government forces are fighting the Shining Path guerrilla group.

Elsewhere in Central America, Guatemala was asked about 289 disappearances, 145 of which reportedly occurred in 1984. Honduras was asked to explain 18 new cases, bringing to 87 the total sent to the government by the panel.

In addition, 60 new cases were sent to the government of Nicaragua for an explanation. Of these, 27 were said to have occurred in 1983 and one last year.

One diplomat pointed out that

the number of cases reviewed by the UN panel and transmitted to governments was almost certainly considerably less than the actual number of people who have disappeared.

He added that much of the effectiveness of the panel depended on the ability and efficiency of human rights groups. This, he said, was partly responsible for the heavy preponderance of cases from Cen-

tral and South America, where human rights groups are active, and the relative lack of cases from Africa and Asia.

The five-member UN panel was established in 1980 to investigate allegations of disappearances by government security forces. It has been renewed annually, and the UN rights commission, which is currently meeting in Geneva, is to vote shortly on a further extension.



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, right, the head of UNESCO, seated with his assistant, John Knapp. The seats for the U.S. delegation were empty as a special session of the body began on Tuesday in Paris to discuss the U.S. withdrawal.

UNESCO Begins Debate on Effects of U.S. Pullout

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — The United States was reduced to a spectator on Tuesday as UNESCO's 50-member executive board opened a politically charged debate on the consequences of the U.S. withdrawal from the world body.

However, although officially absent, the United States dominated the discussion and the political maneuverings on the first day of the five-day session.

The U.S. withdrawal has cut the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's budget overnight by a quarter, confronting it with the urgent need to make drastic spending reductions.

Western member nations are hoping to use UNESCO's cash crisis to eliminate many of the politically controversial programs that the agency has developed under its director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow.

Those programs, including studies and conferences critical of press freedom and individual human rights and efforts to promote a Marxist view of disarmament, finally led the United States to pull out of the organization at the beginning of this year.

Unless UNESCO makes adjustments, Britain and Singapore have said that they also will pull out at the end of this year. And several European countries, including West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark, plan to reconsider their membership if there are no further reforms.

But Soviet bloc and some Third World members are fighting to retain those UNESCO activities the Western members dislike, hoping to find extra funds for them from other sources or at least to spread cuts lightly across all of UNESCO's budget.

Political tension ran so high among the various groups as they squared off for this battle over budget cuts that the executive board's chairman, Patrick Seddoh of Ghana, called on members on Tuesday "to resist feelings of resentment and frustration, however justified they may seem" when discussing the consequences of the U.S. withdrawal.

Some of the issues raised were so sensitive, Mr. Seddoh said, that they were best kept out of the public debate altogether and resolved in private corridor bargaining. "We must not let passions run wild," he said.

In particular, he banned public discussion of Mr. M'Bow's controversial contention that the United States must pay its full share of this year's UNESCO biannual budget or face prosecution before the International Court of Justice in The Hague. He also told members to avoid taking sides publicly in the dispute over whether to accept the observer mission that the United States has sent to maintain contact with UNESCO.

But on balance, the first day did not go well for Western UNESCO members, many of their delegates said afterward. Mr. M'Bow introduced his report on the impact of U.S. withdrawal which suggested that the United States should be taken to the World Court and raised doubts about accrediting the U.S. observer mission.

He also said that some member countries were prepared to help fill UNESCO's budget gap with voluntary contributions, but he did not give any details.

Chairman Seddoh rejected an attempt by Scandinavian members to debate a specific list of money-saving cuts in UNESCO's activities which they have prepared and which eliminates many controversial items.

The West German delegate, Karl Moersch, said the only solution to UNESCO's budget crisis was to reduce expenditures by making selective cuts in activities that did not command widespread support. He also called for the abolition of unfilled secretariat posts and cuts in administrative expenses.

But the delegate for the United Arab Emirates, Saeed Abdullah Salman, proposed setting up a special agency to seek private contributions to meet UNESCO's budget gap.

He also suggested using unspent money in a special UNESCO fund for offsetting the effect of currency fluctuations on its budget.

Western governments are already concerned by Mr. M'Bow's decision to withhold \$10 million from the surplus that built up in this fund between 1981 and 1983 instead of returning it to member states as UNESCO regulations require.

They fear that this will create a precedent allowing Mr. M'Bow to withhold Washington's \$42-million budget contribution for this year from the big new surplus now accumulating in this fund as a result of the dollar's continued strength.

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Reprisals Would Hurt Military Cooperation With U.S., Lange Says

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange says that American economic reprisals for his anti-nuclear policy would only make New Zealand less likely to cooperate militarily in the future.

"Anything that cuts us back in the U.S. market cuts back our possibility of taking our part in regional cooperation," Mr. Lange said in an interview on Monday.

Last week, New Zealand said it would not permit an American warship to make a port call unless the government was assured that the vessel carried no nuclear weapons. The United States, as a matter of policy, refuses to give such assurances.

Mr. Lange, who has described himself as a middle-of-the-road socialist, said that New Zealand still considered itself a firm ally of the Americans, referring to them in the vernacular as "mates."

But he noted that New Zealand was highly dependent on foreign trade and that the United States was a vital market for its products.

"We are therefore absolutely vulnerable in the event that we are cut off from that economic lifeblood," Mr. Lange said. "And if we are, well, then we don't relate so well with our mates."

The refusal to allow the port call was viewed in the United States as undermining the 34-year-old ANZUS alliance, which includes Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

In the U.S. Congress, Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, introduced a resolution calling for trade and military sanctions.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs

Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, said he would call hearings on the ANZUS treaty because New Zealand's actions "raise the gravest questions about the future of the alliance."

In the face of these moves, Mr. Lange said:

"This government is committed to an alliance with the United States. We have no intention of withdrawing from it. There need be no comfort given to the Soviet Union in thinking we have withdrawn. We have not. The United States is our mate. The Soviet Union is not. It is a respectful acquaintance, not a mate."

Early last week, U.S. officials said they were studying retaliation, such as an end to preferential treatment for imports of lamb and wool from New Zealand and the release of surplus American butter and other dairy products, which would hurt New Zealand's sale of those products on world markets.

Later, the United States apparently softened its position. An official said that the White House was not planning any sanctions, but he said it would no longer argue on New Zealand's behalf for trade benefits in Congress.

Warning on Trade Benefits

The State Department reiterated Monday that the United States will withdraw a special trade benefit from New Zealand products unless the country ended its export subsidies by March 31, Agency France-Press reported from Washington.

Thomas O'Herron, a State Department trade official, said that New Zealand promised three years ago to drop its trade subsidies by March 31, 1985. New Zealand has said that it will not meet that deadline. As a result, Washington is expected to place a duty on New Zealand products.



David Lange

U.S. Wants Afghanistan On Agenda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States hopes to resume high-level talks on Afghanistan with the Soviet Union this month, State Department officials say, but it is uncertain whether the Russians will agree.

The Reagan administration has told Soviet officials that Afghanistan is among the topics that Richard W. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, intends to bring up in discussions on the Middle East. Those talks are to take place later this month in Vienna.

Last month, U.S. officials listed Afghanistan as a likely topic, along with the Arab-Israeli conflict, Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war, and Soviet military support for Syria and Libya. The Russians have not yet agreed to the full agenda, officials said Monday.

Envoy Discount Rumors

Western diplomats reported Tuesday that Soviet sources had hinted that Afghanistan's president, Babrak Karmal, might be replaced and the country's capital transferred further north, Reuters reported from Pakistan.

The diplomats discounted both rumors as unlikely. But they said they were intrigued that Soviet sources were involved in the rumors because they could only undermine the authority of the Afghan government.

If true, the rumors would also imply important shifts in Moscow's approach to Afghanistan, where it has 115,000 troops defending the Communist government against Muslim insurgents.

ASEAN Urges Increase In Foreign Arms Aid for Cambodian Resistance

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — Southeast Asia's noncommunist nations have appealed to foreign powers to step up military aid to Cambodian guerrilla groups fighting the Vietnamese occupation of their country because of Hanoi's current successful offensive along the Thai-Cambodian border.

In a joint communiqué issued Monday after talks on the situation in Cambodia, or Kampuchea, the foreign ministers of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, which includes Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Brunei, called on "the international community to increase support and assistance to the Kampuchean people in their political and military struggle to liberate their homeland from foreign occupation."

The communiqué marked the first time that ASEAN as a group has called for direct foreign military aid to the Cambodian resistance. Diplomats said the appeal was directed primarily at the United States.

Asked in a press conference if this meant that the group was seeking direct foreign military aid for the guerrilla groups, the Thai foreign minister, Siddhi Savetsila, replied, "yes."

He said it was common knowledge that Afghan guerrillas were receiving considerable help from abroad and that Cambodian guerrillas also were "entitled to fight for their independence."

"They can't fight with their bare hands," he said. "As long as the Soviet Union keeps sending tanks, artillery and all sorts of weapons, how do you expect these Kampuchean to survive if they have nothing?"

ASEAN diplomats said afterward that the appeal represented a tougher position and a desire to increase military pressure on Vietnam in the face of its current dry-season offensive.

Since the drive began in November, Vietnamese troops have overrun every major noncommunist guerrilla base and now are bearing down on strongholds of the more powerful Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

The diplomats said that, although the appeal was directed primarily at Washington, there was no sign that Washington was willing to change its policy of providing only humanitarian and diplomatic support to the guerrillas.

Currently, China provides the bulk of the military aid to the guer-

illas, principally the Khmer Rouge. Thailand and Singapore are known to aid the noncommunist militarily.

One diplomat said: "Before, we hedged on the military aid question, but now in the face of the Vietnamese offensive we couldn't be seen to be wavering."

He said ASEAN "hopes that given the new military situation on the ground, the Reagan administration will focus" on the issue.

Vietnamese Attack Camp

Vietnamese forces firing thousands of artillery and mortar shells launched a two-pronged attack on Khmer Rouge positions in western Cambodia on Tuesday, forcing about 20,000 Cambodian villagers into Thai territory, Thai military sources told The Associated Press in Aranyaprathet.

The sources said Vietnamese forces driving northward may have seized and burned the Khmer Rouge-controlled civilian camp at Khao Din, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) south of Aranyaprathet.

Vietnam to Return Bodies

Vietnam has agreed to turn over the remains of five more Americans killed during the Vietnam War, the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok announced Tuesday.

The embassy said talks in Hanoi last week between the United States and Vietnam had resulted in new information on several cases involving American soldiers who had been listed as missing in action during the Vietnam War.

In Laos, a U.S.-Laotian team continued Tuesday to search for the remains of at least 13 Americans who were aboard a military transport plane shot down over Laos in 1972.

U.S. and Soviet Doctors Urge Weapons Freeze

Reuters

CHICAGO — A group of Soviet and American doctors, saying they represented 120,000 of their colleagues worldwide, have called for an immediate freeze on nuclear weapons testing as a first step toward a general halt to production and deployment of such weapons.

The statement was endorsed by Physicians for Social Responsibility, the Soviet Committee of Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War and the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War.



Thai villagers took cover Tuesday from Vietnamese shelling in the town of Klong Nam Sai, as Hanoi's occupation troops attacked resistance groups across the border in Cambodia.

Inquiry Asked on South Africa Police White Legislators Cite Official Violence Against Blacks

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa — South Africa's official white opposition party is planning to seek a judicial inquiry into police activity in this region after reports of unprovoked police violence in black townships, legislators here say.

The accusations of violence were made in a series of sworn affidavits collected in recent weeks by two white political activists, Molly Blackburn and Di Bishop. They are members of the opposition Progressive Federal Party and of the Cape Provincial Council, a regional legislature.

The bulk of the affidavits concern purported irregular behavior by police officers in a township outside Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth, on Jan. 11 and at a township in Cradock, 120 miles (193 kilometers) north of here, on Feb. 3. The activists say the affidavits chronicle incidents in which the police are said to have opened fire on children, raided homes and beaten suspects in police custody.

A police spokesman in Port Elizabeth said there had been no formal complaint "to my knowledge" about police behavior on the two days mentioned in the affidavits.

"If anybody feels that the police did not behave properly," he said, "then they can come to us any time and we will investigate."

Asked about statements in the affidavits that police had opened fire with shotguns loaded with birdshot, he said: "We release this all to the press day to day. We are using birdshot every day in this unrest."

John Malcolm, a Port Elizabeth parliamentary deputy from the same party, said he planned to present some of the affidavits to Parliament in Cape Town on Tuesday and to seek the establishment of a judicial inquiry.

In the purported incidents in Cradock, a city gripped by a school boycott for more than a year, two persons — Mabusiso Mboniswa, 12, and William Zaphukile Jacobs, whose age was not given — said that a 15-year-old was shot as he ran from police.

In an affidavit of Feb. 5, Mr. Jacobs said: "I do not know the name of the wounded boy, but his blood is still on the wall of my house, and his hat is in my possession. There are two holes on one side of the hat and a big hole on the other. I think he was dead when they dragged him away."

Mabusiso Mboniswa said in an affidavit of the same day that he had been with five or six other youths, including Thozzi Skwiyi, when the police in an armored vehicle opened fire as they ran.

"Thozzi ran toward the toilet," the affidavit said, chronicling the boys' flight. "I saw him try to jump over the fence into the third yard. But because the fencing was high

and loose, he was not able to get over. The next thing I saw was Thozzi falling down. I heard the report of a rifle. I could not see the man shooting."

"I saw Thozzi stand up on his own," the affidavit continued. "He started walking, but he was swaying and staggering. He was holding on to the fence for support."

It concluded: "I know that my friend Thozzi has died. I have nothing more to say."

The affidavits concerning Uitenhage relate mainly to events on Jan. 11, but include a statement said to have been made on Feb. 2 by Willie Zinto, who said that her 13-year-old son, Thulani, was shot in a front yard on Jan. 29 by the police, who passed her house in a bus.

The boy was taken to a doctor's office, Mrs. Zinto said, but the police arrived there and drove him to a hospital in the back of a van.

"He told me that when he had been taken from" the doctor's office "and put into the police van the police had placed their spare wheel on top of him," she said. "I did not question exactly how this was placed, as he was crying."

Youth Dies of Injuries

A 17-year-old black youth died Tuesday of injuries sustained when police fired rubber bullets and tear gas to break up rioting on Monday by more than 3,000 black students, United Press International reported from Johannesburg, quoting a police spokesman.

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Anthony In a Schn...

By...

LONDON — The O. J. Simpson trial has become a media circus, with Anthony Hopkins, who played Simpson in the 1976 film "Freaky Friday," being called in to testify. Hopkins, 50, is a well-known actor who has won several awards. He is currently in London for a performance at the Royal Opera House. His involvement in the trial has drawn significant media attention.

THE

The trial of O. J. Simpson has become a global phenomenon, with millions of people watching the proceedings on television. The trial has also sparked a debate about the justice system in the United States. Anthony Hopkins' role as Simpson has been widely discussed, and his performance has been praised. The trial is expected to continue for several more weeks.

Anthony Hopkins' involvement in the trial has been a major talking point. He has been seen at various public events, and his presence has drawn large crowds. The trial has also led to a surge in sales for Simpson's autobiography. Hopkins' role as Simpson has been a career highlight for many fans.

ARTS / LEISURE

Anthony Hopkins Shines
In a Schnitzler RevivalBy Michael Billington
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Old Vic, bought by Canadian millionaire Ed Mirvish in 1983, soldiers on mysteriously alternating the good and the bad. Last month they gave us a dreary adaptation of Dickens' "Great Expectations." Now they redeem themselves with a first-rate revival of Arthur Schnitzler's buried 1904 masterpiece, "The Lonely Road," which brings Anthony Hopkins back to the London stage after a 10-year absence in Hollywood. Schnitzler's play is a haunting piece of work: one that describes, with autobiographical intensity, the high price paid for a life devoted to sexual pleasure and personal freedom.

Schnitzler, best known as the author of "La Ronde," once described himself as "a virtuoso of solitude," and this play is about lonely people. The key figure, Julian Fichtner, is a globe-trotting painter driven back to Vienna by the overpowering desire to see his 23-year-old son, Felix, whom he has sired with his best friend's wife. But Felix, unaware of his real father's identity, has been brought up in a busy, bourgeois household. Dedicated to self-fulfillment, the irony is that Felix wants the same freedom his father once enjoyed, and so, rejecting Julian's paternal longings, he joins a dying writer named von Sala on an obviously doomed expedition to explore a buried Afghan city.

Echoes of Chekhov and Ibsen abound. What makes Schnitzler different is his ability to create a Viennese bourgeois world in which everyone is

THE LONDON STAGE

in the grip of illusion. Julian lives on the illusion that paternity implies possession. The equally solitary von Sala believes that exploration of some Asian city will give meaning to his barren life. Felix's tragically frustrated sister dreams endlessly of cities filled with symbolic towers and ends up drowning herself in von Sala's pond. Friend's "The Interpretation of Dreams" was published in Vienna in 1900. Schnitzler, himself a doctor, shows Freudian ideas at work in the everyday world.

This is what makes it a great play. It shows that selfhood leads to unhappiness. But it also shows bourgeois-respectable people destroyed by their fantasies. Christopher Fettes takes this literally by setting the action inside a psychiatric hospital and by treating the characters as case histories relentlessly observed by a frock-coated Viennese doctor. At first, the device seems merely irritating. But it pays increasingly rich dividends since it allows us to view the characters critically rather than identify with them emotionally. It also leads to one superb visual coup when we see Felix's suicidal sister trapped inside these institutional walls during a thunderstorm like a fly buzzing around under a bell jar.

But perhaps the greatest pleasure lies in watching Hopkins back on the stage. He plays the painter like a man aching for human commitment: in one unforgettable scene he stands downstage, eyes slowly moistening, as his son gazes at a portrait of his mother and begins to understand his origins. Hopkins, playing with mature quietness, has the naked-souled quality of the real actor. Colin Firth lends his son a brusque determination. Samantha Eggar plays the painter's ex-mistress with the jeweled glamor of one of Gustav Klimt's painted Art-Nouveau women, and Alan Dobie as the solitary writer turns himself into an animated death's-head. The production is open to debate: I have no doubts, however, about saying that the Old Vic has wiped the dust off a theatrical landmark.

Death and solitude also figure strongly in Nigel Williams's wryly entertaining new play, "My Brother's Keeper," at the Greenwich theater. Williams made his name with "Class Enemy" and similar studies of the angry, dispossessed working-class. This new play is his first about the middle classes whence he derives. It is, in fact, a skeletons-in-the-closet family drama (with strong echoes of Eugene O'Neill) set around the hospital bedside of a dying 74-year-old actor and showing his two sons locked in bitter conflict as the old man tries to die peacefully.

Williams's point is that only at moments of terminal crisis do the middle classes come clean and speak the direct truth. But his play draws most of its considerable energy from Tony, the dying man's radical-playwright son, who is one of those self-loathing jokers familiar in modern British drama from Jimmy Porter onwards. What is good is that Williams relishes Tony's wit while demolishing his claim to have a monopoly of virtue and wisdom. John McNery plays him superbly as a sly, screwy figure running on about his love for his father without allowing him to die with dignity. Williams writes about the working classes like a reporter; here he writes about the middle classes like a rueful insider.



Dee Dee Bridgewater: "The future looks good."

Dee Dee Bridgewater: 'Stand-Up' Singer

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Dee Dee Bridgewater's mother told her she sang before she spoke, which she took as hyperbole until her younger daughter did the same thing.

Many female entertainers avoid child-bearing in favor of concentrated career moves while they are still young. Bridgewater believes that "if you have talent it will speak for itself and will not leave you if you have kids." And she feels "so gorgeous when I'm pregnant."

Perhaps she would be more successful in the business by now without having taken the time out to have two daughters, but she does not necessarily agree with the majority definition of "success." And the considerable recognition she's earned from it notwithstanding, her career might not be for her forever.

Coming from her, "I've got a pretty good working mind and I'd like to use it" sounds like a statement of fact, not a brag. And "I'd like to study criminal law" appears

to be a genuine statement of intent rather than idle chat. "On the periphery" of the black liberation movement in the early 1970s, she spent a lot of time in courtrooms and was horrified witnessing "inadequately counseled youngsters sentenced to 10 years for stealing a bicycle."

However, "I'd like to stand up for people" cannot be separated from "I have problems with keeping my mouth shut" as insights into the complicated mechanism that makes Dee Dee Bridgewater tick. Then throw this into the mix: "The man is supposed to be the head of the household, the woman is supposed to be behind the man. This relationship can produce a wonderfully ordered family life. But somewhere along the line something went wrong because we're getting divorced."

Her father, a trumpet player, was also the teacher of Charles Lloyd, Booker Little, George Coleman, and other future jazz giants to come out of Memphis, where she grew up. By the age of 16, she had her own vocal trio, à la the So-

premises. She went out on weekends singing with jazz bands led by friends of her father. She built the reputation of being one of the female singers who could hold her own with male masters like Thad Jones, Roland Kirk, Stanley Clarke, Al Jarreau, B. B. King, Grover Washington Jr. and Dizzy Gillespie.

She recorded 21 albums, four under her own name. Down Beat magazine critics twice named her vocalist of the year, and she placed in the top five in Playboy, Record World and Billboard magazine polls.

She talked with Mike Douglas, Merv Griffin and Johnny Carson on television, won a Tony award for her performance of Gilda the witch in "The Wiz," played a torch singer in "1940s Radio Hour," co-starred in films called "The Fish That Saved Pittsburgh" and "The Brother From Another Planet" and starred in TV soaps and commercials (baby powder, hamburgers). But she refused a starring role in the original Broadway company of "Sophisticated Ladies" because she

preferred the role as wife at the time, and later turned down the same role in the Las Vegas company of the revue because, "I don't like Vegas."

"I've been known to be something of a trouble-maker," she said. She has not made any records since 1981, because executives insisted she sing music she did not like with musicians she did not know arranged by people who did not understand her voice. "I've compromised and I've been burned. I did material the record company wanted me to do in the style they wanted me to sing in and when the record did not sell I bore the brunt of that. From now on, if I'm going to go down it will be fighting for something I believe in. I can be really stubborn, I guess."

She was "deeply involved" with Catholicism until the age of 16, when she says she began to be aware of hypocrisy all around her. On the honor roll and debating team of her Catholic high school, she found herself taking the opposing point of view during theological debates with Protestant school teams: "They said I was causing too much commotion. They asked me to leave."

Now a "non-denominational Protestant" she "believes in God; in Jesus, in the Bible and I try to apply these principles to my daily life." She bore children and played the supporting matrimonial role she figured the Bible calls for. It seemed to work well enough until her husband, a film director, was out of work and she went back to entertaining to support the family. He could not handle it when she wanted to continue after he found work.

In the process of divorce, without a permanent home, her children with her parents in Flint, Michigan, Bridgewater has been "at a low ebb" for the past year, ever since she decided to be based in Europe after finally accepting a role with the international company of "Sophisticated Ladies."

"I've had a Mercedes, a gorgeous house with a pool and all of that sh— sorry." She grimaced, amazed that such a word could come so close to her lips: "That stuff. I've lived that life. It no longer tempts me. Some French friends invited me to dinner in their home the other day and I found out they lived in a castle. I didn't even know they were wealthy. I love that about Europe. People relate to you as who you are, not what you own. I want to live and work here. The future looks good. I'm an artist."

Dee Dee Bridgewater: Wilder Bar, Widdergasse 6, Zurich, Feb. 18-24; Mèridien Hotel, Paris, March 3-17.

Unpublished Author Writes 60-Second 'Novels' on Demand

By Frederick M. Winship
United Press International

NEW YORK — Dan Hurley is an unusual kind of author. He writes 60-second "novels" on order, for a small fee. So far he has written 3,000 of them.

Hurley's next project is to write his 60-second novels from the top of a Manhattan skyscraper.

"It's under consideration for a \$5,000 grant from the Public Art Fund of New York," said Hurley, who describes himself as a former Yippee and looked like one when he appeared for an interview in a tweed jacket, gabardine slacks, shirt, and tie. The shirt had a button-down collar, of course.

He said there would be a two-way audio-video hookup so he can speak to people on the street from the top of the building, just as he does when he works on the sidewalk.

Hurley, 27, began working on the sidewalks almost two years ago in Chicago, where he was an editor for American Bar Association publications. For a fee of \$2, he would type out a minute-long "novel" in the form of a romance, mystery, biography, essay or any other literary form his passerby clients requested after a brief conversation.

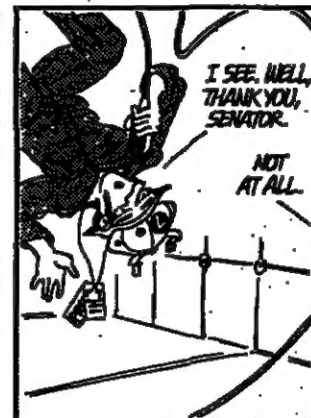
The conversation, with Hurley often asking questions, gives him an insight into the character and lives of his subjects on which he can

base a meaningful composition. He says he tries "to find something people really value and put it into the story."

"You only need a typewriter and a chair. I had no intention of making money. It was going to be just fun."

Said Hurley, "It worked. People related to me. They poured out their hearts to me, told me their hopes, their problems. I felt like an ancient Greek oracle, like a cross between a psychologist and a priest. And I earned as much as \$100 a day."

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INSIGHTS

Envoy to U.S.: Calm Defense Of Apartheid

Protests at Embassy
Put Him at Eye of Storm

By Donnie Radcliffe

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — From his second-floor office at the embassy, the South African ambassador, Bernardus G. Fourie, looks past the open curtains to Massachusetts Avenue. Through the bare branches of a tree, beyond an occasional pedestrian bundled up against the cold, he has a perfect view of the statue of Winston Churchill outside the British Embassy across the street.

Mr. Fourie has no view at all of the anti-apartheid demonstrators who are starting to assemble at the corner, a District of Columbia law requiring 500 feet (about 152 meters) between demonstrators and the embassy spares him that.

The are out of sight, but not out of mind. Every day, the demonstrators gather. Every day, a predetermined number routinely approach the front door of the chancery, ask to speak to the ambassador and, just as routinely, are removed by the police.

"They demonstrate between 4 and 6 P.M., my working hours," Brand Fourie said. "I never go home before then. While they demonstrate, I work. It's their business and it's my business."

For all his seeming indifference, Mr. Fourie's life has changed dramatically since Nov. 21 when three leaders of the Free South Africa Movement refused to leave his office, an action that signaled the start of the demonstrations.

It has made him, simultaneously, a pariah in the eyes of the demonstrators, a defender of the sanctity of diplomatic missions in the eyes of his peers and a new media personality. Where he once averaged one or two interviews a week, the embassy says he now averages that many each day.

And while the arrests have triggered a wave of negative public relations against the South African government that even its organizers had not anticipated, they also have opened a forum for Mr. Fourie to state South Africa's side.

"I'm a little fellow, quiet by nature, who loves putting in the garden and talking to my house plants," Mr. Fourie said. But he has not missed the opportunity to put forth his country's case in the best light.

He said it is not difficult to represent a country whose policies are under attack. "The tragedy," he said, "is that the type of policy that's called 'South African policy' — and I say it very often — is a caricature of the real policy."

To Mr. Fourie, "it's like putting up a dummy and shooting it down and then thinking, well, you've dealt with apartheid. The type of apartheid that's often portrayed in the press we don't like ourselves."

He prefers to portray apartheid in the sense of gaining more rather than inequities still to be rectified. "South Africa, of course, is basically no longer a white government," he said. "It's now a government of whites, coloreds and Indians."

Although the signs are subtle, Mr. Fourie's social and business relationships with his Embassy Row peer group are unavoidably influenced by South Africa's apartheid policy.

"It is an extremely unpopular policy," said a West European diplomat. "If you have a nice party, you don't think of the South African ambassador — any more than you think of the Bulgarian, the Czechoslovakian or the Chilean ambassadors — as bringing a lot of fun to it. For one thing, it might turn your party into a polemical debate."

Imperturbable on the subject, Mr. Fourie said he has never felt ostracized in Washington, either before or after the demonstrations, nor has he ever been aware at any time that his presence has been an embarrassment, either to a host or to colleagues.

"Oh, there might be people who resent us, but so many are friendly. There are so many pressure groups," he said. "I don't want to bring the word 'racial' into it because I'll be accused the next day of saying this country is racist, and I'm not saying that."

A courtly man known to like American football and cocktails, Mr. Fourie is also a devoted family man who prizes his private life with his wife, Daphne, whom he married when he was a member of the South African delegation to the United Nations in 1962. Their two children, Gerhard and Nicolette, are university students in South Africa.

"I've got one philosophy," he said. "When you go home at night, then you're at home with your family. You can't be in your office 24 hours a day. If you are, you won't last."

Sent to Washington in June 1982 at a time in life when other people usually retire, Mr. Fourie, now 68, was hailed by officials in both countries. Washington expected him to be a decision-maker as well as an ambassador. South Africa, which viewed his 12 years as foreign secretary as an advantage with the fledgling Reagan administration, saw him playing a double role as Pretoria's negotiator on South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Highly respected at home, where he was regarded as the man who kept South Africa's Foreign Service together, he was known as the "consummate" diplomat, the negotiator's negotiator and "Mr. Namibia."

"He worked hard on Namibian independence negotiations," said a friend. "The world's agenda for South Africa in the late 1970s and 1980s was peace with Mozambique and Angola, independence for Namibia and an adjustment of domestic reforms away from apartheid. They were Brand's principal activities so he stayed on, and he came here because they were getting very close [to fulfillment]."

A former U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Donald F. McHenry, who was chief U.S. negotiator on Namibia during the Carter administration, remembers Mr. Fourie, then South Africa's secretary for foreign affairs, as "a real professional who is honest, aboveboard, knowledgeable and never played games."

Mr. McHenry's disagreements with the rambunctious and volatile R.F. Botha, South Africa's foreign minister, were well known in Pretoria as they were in Washington.

"Fourie was the peacemaker," said Mr. McHenry, who is credited with setting in motion the UN-supervised plan for Namibian independence. "I always found it better to deal with him than with the foreign minister. When an impasse took place, it was to Brand's house we went, had coffee and worked it out — frequently to the limit of his authority."

Mr. McHenry said his impression is that Mr. Fourie is a pragmatist "who tried to work



Bernardus G. Fourie

through problems and had a sense of what couldn't be done now."

"He was totally dedicated to the policies of the South African government," Mr. McHenry said. "You wanted to believe that he would be working for what could be in the future."

"Unfortunately," said a source, "the American government has found he's not always in the know about what is going on in South Africa. When Herman Toivo ja Toivo, secretary-general of South-West Africa Peoples Organization, was released from prison after 16 years, the first Fourie heard about it was from a South African journalist."

BRAND Fourie was a protégé of Jan Christiaan Smuts, South Africa's international statesman and one of South Africa's more enlightened politicians, who worked closely with Woodrow Wilson on the League of Nations. Mr. Fourie said his love of the United States goes back to 1945, when he was a young diplomat accompanying Smuts to San Francisco for the organization of the United Nations. Smuts was defeated as prime minister in 1948 and the government drastically began to carry out its policy of apartheid.

"I do not draw a line between a black American and a white American," Mr. Fourie said. "I find it useful to talk to any American who's prepared to talk to me constructively. I don't put on my glasses to see whether he's black or white. I've got nothing against black people or black Americans, as a person, none whatsoever."

In November, he held a meeting in his office that signaled the start of the demonstrations. His session, with the District of Columbia delegate, Walter E. Fauntroy, the co-chairman of the Free South Africa Movement, Randall Robinson, and the U.S. civil rights commissioner, Mary Frances Berry, had been postponed twice before, first because of the Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.'s funeral and then because of a business trip Mr. Fourie made to South Africa.

On television, Mr. Fourie and Mr. Robinson had previously debated South Africa's policies of racial separation. The ambassador said he looked upon the embassy meeting as "a continuation" of their debate in which he tried to point out positive efforts his government was making toward a solution.

"At the point when Congressman Fauntroy was saying, 'If what you're telling us is true, then the press has been presenting a rather amazing image of South Africa,' I had the message from the press waiting outside asking if I knew it was a sit-in and wanting a comment," Mr. Fourie recalled.

"I said, 'Well, Congressman, I've got something here now that the press says that will really make you laugh.'"

Mr. Robinson told him that a sit-in was exactly why he, Mr. Fauntroy and Mrs. Berry were there, Mr. Fourie continued.

"And I said, 'Well, in those circumstances, there's no use continuing our discussion because I thought it was a serious discussion.' They said they didn't intend to leave and finally we asked [the State Department] that they be removed — we didn't ask that they be arrested or anything like that."

THE police removed the three from the embassy. Arrested and charged with demonstrating within 500 feet of an embassy, a misdemeanor, they spent the night in jail and became the first of 792 to be arrested as of Monday.

"He thought that to have someone in the embassy asserting an illegal presence was not a good precedent," said a Washington attorney who sees Mr. Fourie often. "The government felt it was an intolerable situation because two people could become 2,000, encouraging even more harmful trespassing."

Mr. Fourie scoffs at the notion that the demonstrations have had any significant impact on South African policy. "But what I find new is the strange phenomenon with the people who demonstrate," he said. "The people who feel so strongly about South Africa are very silent when it comes to Afghanistan, Cambodia and Cuba. One doesn't see any protests from their side. Another aspect I felt puzzled about is there are many countries in Africa where human rights are nonexistent, and they're silent about that."

Mr. Fourie said he believes that the Reagan administration policy of "constructive engagement," using diplomatic channels and not economic sanctions to deal with South Africa, "is pretty much alive and, what's more, is proving successful."

A friend of Mr. Fourie said that the ambassador was "not so much resentful of the demonstrations as he was disappointed in a situation whereby the South African government was unable to describe the nature of their problem and challenge and what they are trying to do about it."

"Naturally," the friend said, "they won't want to say they are influenced by the demonstrations or by what President Reagan is now saying."

In December, Mr. Fourie watched impassively as the winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, a black and one of South Africa's leading critics of the government, came to Washington. Mr. Fourie said he made no effort to communicate with him.

"If he came to the embassy I certainly would have received him," said Mr. Fourie, although he added that he would "not necessarily" have entertained the bishop. "If I said I would, he might turn around and say he wouldn't come. So I'm not sticking my neck out unnecessarily. To

Clarifying the European View of America

By Peter J. Parish

LONDON — The European view of the United States suffers chronically from double vision. The perception of the American present is clear and vivid, if seldom free from distortion. In striking contrast, the image of the American past — if it registers at all in the minds of most Europeans — is blurred and indistinct.

On the one hand, the senses (not to mention the sensibilities) of Europeans are constantly assailed by the sights and sounds and tastes of a whole range of contemporary American phenomena — from cruise missiles, high interest rates and apparently nonstop electioneering to Michael Jackson, Billy Graham, J.R. Ewing, McDonald's hamburgers and Coca-Cola. The impact of American power, American products and American popular culture is an everyday fact of life for West Europeans.

On the other hand, for the great majority of those same Europeans, awareness of the American past is minimal. There is some vague recollection of dramatic events, such as the American Revolution or the Civil War, although the tendency to confuse or conflate the two events lingers. There is a more vivid picture of the American frontier, built up by prolonged exposure to Western films, but that picture is abstract and almost timeless, and largely unhistorical.

It is in the context of this popular vision, or lack of vision, that one has to regard the remarkable growth of teaching, study and writing about the American past in the countries of Western Europe during the last 40 years. It has often been an uphill struggle.

Not surprisingly, history syllabuses in British schools and universities — and no doubt in Continental European countries, too — remain essentially Europe-centered. But American history does now appear, at least as an option, in most university history syllabuses and is featured more and more in history teaching in the secondary schools. Particularly in Britain, American history also is prominent in multidisciplinary American studies programs that flourish in a number of universities.

Even among those who should know better, however, various arguments still are articulated — or, more likely than not, implied — to justify or explain away European ignorance of the American past. Some well-worn clichés still survive. The most outworn of all is that the United States is a young country with no history of any real significance. Nothing could, of course, be further from the truth, and many an ancient European country might well envy the continuity over two centuries of the history of the American republic.

ONE of the many strengths of a recent superb study of contemporary America, "The American Condition," by two journalists, Edmund Fawcett and Tony Thomas, is that it begins with the proposition that Americans live in "a mature country, a mature economy, a mature society, with all the strengths and weaknesses the word 'maturity' implies."

Americans struck Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Thomas as "beats more than pioneers" — an insight that belies another common justification sometimes offered from European indifference to American history, namely, that the United States is a future-oriented society without a strong historical tradition, or, indeed, with a strong anti-historical tradition.

Again, the truth is precisely the opposite. The determination of Americans to cherish a "usable" past has been observed by a British scholar, Jack Pole, as well as by numerous American historians. Where, for example, in Western Europe are the 18th- and 19th-century national heroes to be compared with the great secular trinity of the American national faith, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln?

For those wise enough to have abandoned the notion of a father-son relationship between Europe and America, or the illusion that Western Europe could play the role of the civilizing Greek in the American Roman empire, there remains a more subtle defense of European unconcern with the American past. The world has changed so much in the last half-century, so the argument runs, that it has made all earlier American history irrelevant.

The formative influences and distinguishing marks of the first century and a half of the history of the United States — the frontier, mass immigration from Europe, relative political isolation and cost-free security, absorption in internal development — have vanished from the late 20th-century world of superpower politics, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, dwindling natural resources, dependence on imported oil and the intractable problems of mass urban society.

But to use this dramatic change as an excuse for neglecting American history is to miss the point entirely, to overlook the immense and enduring power of memory and nostalgia in any society, and particularly in the United States. If non-Americans are to understand contemporary American attitudes and preoccupations, they must understand the historical forces that have shaped them.

They must appreciate, for example, why the two most recent U.S. presidents, on their way to the leadership of the most complex technological and urbanized society in the world, should choose to project themselves as, in Jimmy Carter's case, the farm boy cherishing his native soil, and, in Ronald Reagan's case, the cowboy symbolizing the simpler values of a bygone age.

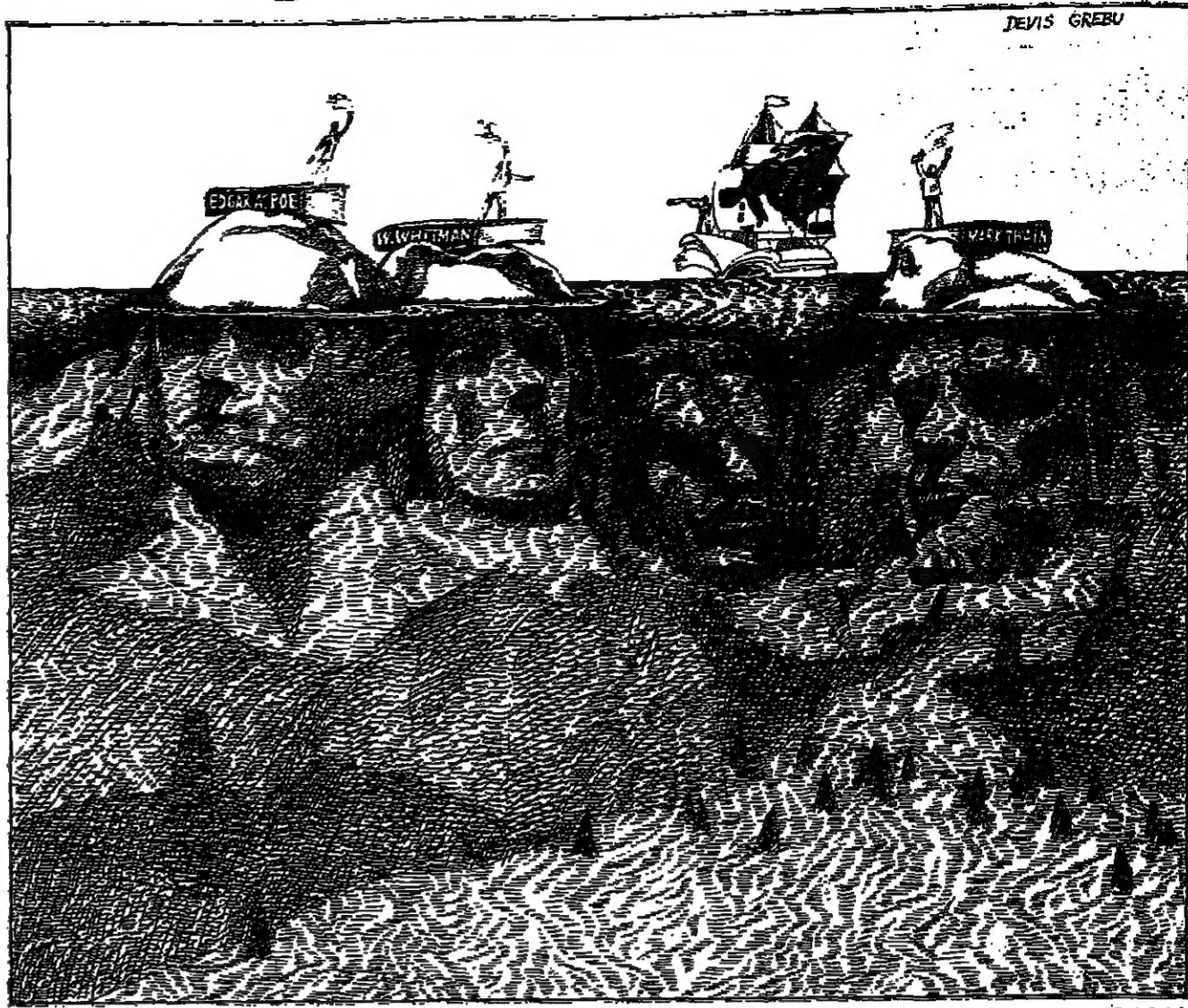
One basic theme of American history is the constant wrestling with the dilemma between a hankering for the past and loyalty to the ideals with which a small agrarian republic of four million souls began in the 18th century, and, on the other hand, an exuberant belief in progress, and a reaching out for the material rewards of American abundance.

European historians of America must explain to their public that the characteristic American view looks backward as well as forward, and that the American tradition mixes devotion to old ideals and pursuit of the fruits of abundance in a particularly heady brew. Much European distortion or misconception of the American scene may be explained by a tendency to look at only one half of this compound — to observe through one eye when binocular vision is required.

ARE there any indications from recent European work in American history that a start, however modest, has been made toward understanding contemporary American attitudes and preoccupations, and explaining the historical forces that have shaped them?

There are indications from recent European work in American history that a start, however modest, has been made toward understanding contemporary American attitudes and preoccupations, and explaining the historical forces that have shaped them.

In Britain, history has been the discipline that has provided the foundation for serious academic study of America, while American literature has had a long struggle against the entrenched assumption that it could be treated as a subdivision of modern English literature. To



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day, American studies programs in British universities rest on the twin pillars of history and literature.

In France, Germany and Italy, however, the initial approach to the subject has been through learning a language, and the language has increasingly been American English. Study of the language led naturally to the study of literature, and literature thus established itself as the central discipline of American studies in most Continental countries.

For all that, there is a growing body of serious historical work emanating from these countries. French, German, Italian and Dutch historians of America have established themselves as authorities in their fields. In 1982, La Revue Française d'Etudes Américaines devoted a special number to American history in France. The editor heralded the dawn of a new configuration of intellectual interest, in which the United States was finding a significant place.

Other contributors paid tribute to the work of major figures such as Jean-Baptiste Duroselle and Claude Fohlen, but Mr. Fohlen himself confessed that the French contribution to American history was still marginal. The editor's protestation that the growth of French interest in the subject was demonstrated by the need for editorial selection, rather than the inclusion of everyone and everything in this special issue, may strike the reader as not entirely convincing or even comforting.

Among contemporary German historians, the work of Willi-Paul Adams, for example, shows all the virtues of orthodox historical scholarship. While many others have concerned themselves mainly with European-American topics, he has shown in his recent work on "The First American Constitutions" a mastery of a wholly American topic, and has made a notable contribution to the continuing debate on the ideological and institutional beginnings of the American Republic. The revolutionary era has attracted a good deal of attention from German historians, as, for example, in Horst Dippel's work, "Germany and the American Revolution," and notably, in the important work of Dirk Hoerder on social forces, particularly the role of the crowd, in the American Revolution.

Italian historians, including Giorgio Spini, Francesco Cerase and Valeria Gennaro Lerda, have made wide-ranging contributions to American history. Perhaps the best-known recent Italian historian of the United States is Rai-

mond Luraghi, who followed his work on the Civil War with a highly contentious interpretation of "The Rise and Fall of the Plantation South." Like Mr. Hoerder and others in West Germany, and like some French historians, Mr. Luraghi is close to the Marxist tradition in intellectual scholarship, and his sympathetic view of the Old South, as an American alternative to liberal capitalism, finds obvious parallels in the work of an American historian like Eugene Genovese.

PREDICTABLY, a good deal of the work of European historians of the United States has concerned itself with the European-American connection — in the Colonial and Revolutionary eras, in the mass migration of the 19th century and in the diplomatic relationship between the United States and European nations. A prime example in this last field is the work of the outstanding Dutch historian, J.W. Schulte Nordhoff, on John Adams's diplomatic mission to Holland, and on other aspects of Dutch-American relations.

The much stronger British tradition of historical writing about America shares some but not all of the characteristics of Continental historiography. It, too, has been preoccupied with the European — or, more specifically, the British-American connection, and some of its most distinguished practitioners have been jealous guardians of the much-battered faith in a "special relationship." Indeed, most of the historians among the founding fathers of the British Association for American Studies in the 1950s were essentially historians of the British-American relationship, for example, Frank Thistlethwaite, Harry Allen, Herbert Nicholas and Esmond Wright.

On the other hand, British historians generally have been less committed than their European counterparts to any clearly defined ideological position. Whether this simply reflects a typically British caution and pragmatism may be debated. One young British historian has

shrewdly observed that the "muddling disposition" of British historians of America may stem historically from the fact that American studies in Britain developed at a time — after World War II — when neither academic traditionalists nor political radicals were much interested in the subject.

Very properly, one of the early concerns of British historians of the United States was to introduce the subject to a British student audience. Harry Allen, William Brock, and perhaps most successfully, Frank Thistlethwaite, in his remarkably durable book "The Great Experiment," were among those who published broad surveys or interpretative essays with this purpose in mind. The tradition lives on and has recently been raised to a new level in Maldwyn Jones's "The Limits of Liberty," a textbook of American history by a British historian. At a time when textbook writing in the United States has increasingly become a team activity for syndicates of six or eight historians, Mr. Jones's single-handed effort is a prodigious achievement.

The next stage of British writing on American history came mainly in works of synthesis and interpretation, drawing chiefly on secondary sources and the most familiar primary sources, and dealing with particular aspects or problems or crises in the American past. Maldwyn Jones and Philip Taylor have become established authorities on American immigration.

WILLIAM BROCK's study of reconstruction, "An American Crisis," published in 1963, is often regarded as something of a breakthrough because of its imaginative reworking of familiar sources. Mr. Brock's writings and mine on the Civil War era, Esmond Wright on the American Revolution, and — to cite a scholar from a younger generation — Michael Heale's recent books, "The Making of American Politics 1790-1850" and "The Presidential Quest, 1787-1852," offer further examples of work of this kind.

Quite outstanding because of the range and variety of his work on George Washington, on the American military tradition and on the presidency, as well as on American literature, is Marcus Cunliffe, the most authentic and most creative scholar of American studies yet to appear on the British academic scene.

What emerges from all this work is a variety of non-American perceptions of the American

many of whom have contributed enormously to the development of their subject in Europe, now are more than willing to look at the work of European scholars on its merits.

The days are passing when reviews of such work in American historical journals combined the inevitable reference to the nationality of the author with at least a touch of condescension in the criticism. It is a healthy sign of the times that the American Historical Association has helped to sponsor, and the National Endowment for the Humanities to finance, the preparation of a "Guide to the Study of United States History Outside the United States, 1945-1980." This major reference work, edited by Lewis Hanke, is due for publication this year.

BUT there is a larger issue involved in the European contribution to American history, and a larger role that European historians might seek to perform. The task might be described somewhat grandiosely as saving American history from itself. Modern American historiography has shown a tendency to violent fluctuations, not alterations, between two extremes.

The mainstream tradition of American historical writing, dating back to George Bancroft if not earlier, has been essentially triumphalist, presenting a unique national success story. That tradition always has faced challenges, but never has it been so buffeted as in the last 20 years. During this period, an alternative version of American history has been expounded, emphasizing national sins rather than national virtues, and telling a story replete with injustices, inequalities, barbarities, cruelty and exploitation.

This violent contrast, or confrontation, between two versions of the American past — national self-glorification or self-abasement, wrapping one's history in the Stars and Stripes or clothing it in sackcloth and ashes — is not conducive to the ultimate good health of American historiography.

To proclaim, as the main lesson of American history, that if the United States is not the best country in the world it must certainly be the worst is a peculiarly perverted and self-indulgent argument for American exceptionalism. For the uniqueness of the American experience, European historians may help to mitigate the worst excesses of this kind of adversarial history, with its all-or-nothing oversimplifications. They could and should be in a position to contribute a more balanced view, a sense of proportion and of context that is often more easily achieved by the outside observer.

Non-American historians always have been very suspicious of the case for the uniqueness of the American historical experience, chiefly because the claim to be unique, or at least exceptional, often has seemed to carry with it an assumption of moral superiority. At the same time, it has to be said that British historians and their students often have been fascinated, above all, by events such as the Civil War, or phenomena such as slavery or westward expansion, which have no direct parallel in modern European history. They are attracted by what is exceptional in the American past, but wary of theories of exceptionalism.

Paradoxically, the case for American exceptionalism has to be recognized as an exercise in comparative history. What is distinctive or exceptional can be identified only through comparison or contrast with the history of other societies, even if that comparison often is implied rather than stated. European historians surely have an opportunity to make the comparative study of American history more explicit and more rewarding. There is little to be gained from comparison with things that have little or nothing in common, or between things that are almost identical.

The historical experiences of Western Europe and the United States over the last 200 years have enough in common to provide a basis of comparison, but also an abundance of differences and divergences — in political development, class structure, ethnic mixture and economic growth — that make comparison fruitful and exciting.

In the last quarter of the 20th century, as non-Western nations like Japan and China have gained greater prominence, and as U.S. power, productivity and affluence no longer outshine that of the rest of the world so dazzlingly, the United States and Europe once again may be impressed by what they share. It takes a certain kind of Gallic confidence to assert, in the words of one French historian, that "L'Histoire Américaine s'européennise."

But this may be the time to stake a claim that the European study of American history has come of age. The American contribution to the study of the European past has been rich beyond measure; now we live in an era of two-way trans-Atlantic traffic in historical scholarship.

Peter J. Parish is the director of the Institute of the United States at the University of London. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Heinz's O'Z Thrills in C...
NEW YORK...
M...
Cur...
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Currency Depos...
Dollar Rates...
Markets Closed

AMEX Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Change
AmDohd	563	17 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/4
Compu	443	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
Worlwid	350	2 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
TIE	320	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
TEHAR	258	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
PROEPT	214	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
ARI Int	154	2 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
Comdco	224	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	+ 1/8
WORLDW	192	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	+ 1/8
Verblm	217	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	+ 1/8
Verblm	195	2 1/2	2 1/8	2 1/8	+ 1/8
KanFm	179	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Change	
229.70	229.37	229.20	-0.23	

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Year	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422
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[illegible] **AT&T INTERNATIONAL CALLING CENTER**

Introducing more leg room, wide-body comfort.

room filled with AT&T Public Phones. It features the AT&T Card Caller, which accepts the American Express® Card, and gives instructions on its video display screen in four languages. And it has private areas that permit you to call in a larger, more comfortable environment. The Center also gives you the option of making cash payments. An attendant

TH

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE
74	74	74	IBM	+	100	15	75	75	75	IBM	+	100	15	76	76	76	IBM	+	100	15	77	77	77	IBM	+	100	15
75	75	75	IBM	+	100	15	78	78	78	IBM	+	100	15	79	79	79	IBM	+	100	15	80	80	80	IBM	+	100	15
76	76	76	IBM	+	100	15	81	81	81	IBM	+	100	15	82	82	82	IBM	+	100	15	83	83	83	IBM	+	100	15
77	77	77	IBM	+	100	15	84	84	84	IBM	+	100	15	85	85	85	IBM	+	100	15	86	86	86	IBM	+	100	15
78	78	78	IBM	+	100	15	87	87	87	IBM	+	100	15	88	88	88	IBM	+	100	15	89	89	89	IBM	+	100	15
79	79	79	IBM	+	100	15	90	90	90	IBM	+	100	15	91	91	91	IBM	+	100	15	92	92	92	IBM	+	100	15
80	80	80	IBM	+	100	15	93	93	93	IBM	+	100	15	94	94	94	IBM	+	100	15	95	95	95	IBM	+	100	15
81	81	81	IBM	+	100	15	96	96	96	IBM	+	100	15	97	97	97	IBM	+	100	15	98	98	98	IBM	+	100	15
82	82	82	IBM	+	100	15	99	99	99	IBM	+	100	15	100	100	100	IBM	+	100	15	101	101	101	IBM	+	100	15
83	83	83	IBM	+	100	15	102	102	102	IBM	+	100	15	103	103	103	IBM	+	100	15	104	104	104	IBM	+	100	15
84	84	84	IBM	+	100	15	105	105	105	IBM	+	100	15	106	106	106	IBM	+	100	15	107	107	107	IBM	+	100	15
85	85	85	IBM	+	100	15	108	108	108	IBM	+	100	15	109	109	109	IBM	+	100	15	110	110	110	IBM	+	100	15
86	86	86	IBM	+	100	15	111	111	111	IBM	+	100	15	112	112	112	IBM	+	100	15	113	113	113	IBM	+	100	15
87	87	87	IBM	+	100	15	114	114	114	IBM	+	100	15	115	115	115	IBM	+	100	15	116	116	116	IBM	+	100	15
88	88	88	IBM	+	100	15	117	117	117	IBM	+	100	15	118	118	118	IBM	+	100	15	119	119	119	IBM	+	100	15
89	89	89	IBM	+	100	15	120	120	120	IBM	+	100	15	121	121	121	IBM	+	100	15	122	122	122	IBM	+	100	15
90	90	90	IBM	+	100	15	123	123	123	IBM	+	100	15	124	124	124	IBM	+	100	15	125	125	125	IBM	+	100	15
91	91	91	IBM	+	100	15	126	126	126	IBM	+	100	15	127	127	127	IBM	+	100	15	128	128	128	IBM	+	100	15
92	92	92	IBM	+	100	15	129	129	129	IBM	+	100	15	130	130	130	IBM	+	100	15	131	131	131	IBM	+	100	15
93	93	93	IBM	+	100	15	132	132	132	IBM	+	100	15	133	133	133	IBM	+	100	15	134	134	134	IBM	+	100	15
94	94	94	IBM	+	100	15	135	135	135	IBM	+	100	15	136	136	136	IBM	+	100	15	137	137	137	IBM	+	100	15
95	95	95	IBM	+	100	15	138	138	138	IBM	+	100	15	139	139	139	IBM	+	100	15	140	140	140	IBM	+	100	15
96	96	96	IBM	+	100	15	141	141	141	IBM	+	100	15	142	142	142	IBM	+	100	15	143	143	143	IBM	+	100	15
97	97	97	IBM	+	100	15	144	144	144	IBM	+	100	15	145	145	145	IBM	+	100	15	146	146	146	IBM	+	100	15
98	98	98	IBM	+	100	15	147	147	147	IBM	+	100	15	148	148	148	IBM	+	100	15	149	149	149	IBM	+	100	15
99	99	99	IBM	+	100	15	150	150	150	IBM	+	100	15	151	151	151	IBM	+	100	15	152	152	152	IBM	+	100	15
100	100	100	IBM	+	100	15	153	153	153	IBM	+	100	15	154	154	154	IBM	+	100	15	155	155	155	IBM	+	100	15
101	101	101	IBM	+	100	15	156	156	156	IBM	+	100	15	157	157	157	IBM	+	100	15	158	158	158	IBM	+	100	15
102	102	102	IBM	+	100	15	159	159	159	IBM	+	100	15	160	160	160	IBM	+	100	15	161	161	161	IBM	+	100	15
103	103	103	IBM	+	100	15	162	162	162	IBM	+	100	15	163	163	163	IBM	+	100	15	164	164	164	IBM	+	100	15
104	104	104	IBM	+	100	15	165	165	165	IBM	+	100	15	166	166	166	IBM	+	100	15	167	167	167	IBM	+	100	15
105	105	105	IBM	+	100	15	168	168	168	IBM	+	100	15	169	169	169	IBM	+	100	15	170	170	170	IBM	+	100	15
106	106	106	IBM	+	100	15	171	171	171	IBM	+	100	15	172	172	172	IBM	+	100	15	173	173	173	IBM	+	100	15
107	107	107	IBM	+	100	15	174	174	174	IBM	+	100	15	175	175	175	IBM	+	100	15	176	176	176	IBM	+	100	15
108	108	108	IBM	+	100	15	177	177	177	IBM	+	100	15	178	178	178	IBM	+	100	15	179	179	179	IBM	+	100	15
109	109	109	IBM	+	100	15	180	180	180	IBM	+	100	15	181	181	181	IBM	+	100	15	182	182	182	IBM	+	100	15
110	110	110	IBM	+	100	15	183	183	183	IBM	+	100	15	184	184	184	IBM	+	100	15	185	185	185	IBM	+	100	15
111	111	111	IBM	+	100	15	186	186	186	IBM	+	100	15	187	187	187	IBM	+	100	15	188	188	188	IBM	+	100	15
112	112	112	IBM	+	100	15	189	189	189	IBM	+	100	15	190	190	190	IBM	+	100	15	191	191	191	IBM	+	100	15
113	113	113	IBM	+	100	15	192	192	192	IBM	+	100	15	193	193	193	IBM	+	100	15	194	194	194	IBM	+	100	15
114	114	114	IBM	+	100	15	195	195	195	IBM	+	100	15	196	196	196	IBM	+	100	15	197	197	197	IBM	+	100	15
115	115	115	IBM	+	100	15	198	198	198	IBM	+	100	15	199	199	199	IBM	+	100	15	200	200	200	IBM	+	100	15
116	116	116	IBM	+	100	15	201	201	201	IBM	+	100	15	202	202	202	IBM	+	100	15	203	203	203	IBM	+	100	15
117	117	117	IBM	+	100	15	204	204	204	IBM	+	100	15	205	205	205	IBM	+	100	15	206	206	206	IBM	+	100	15
118	118	118	IBM	+	100	15	207	207	207	IBM	+	100	15	208	208	208	IBM	+	100	15	209	209	209	IBM	+	100	15
119	119	119	IBM	+	100	15	210	210	210	IBM	+	100	15	211	211	211	IBM	+	100	15	212	212	212	IBM	+	100	15
120	120	120	IBM	+	100	15	213	213	213	IBM	+	100	15	214	214	214	IBM	+	100	15	215	215	215	IBM	+	100	15
121	121	121	IBM	+	100	15	216	216	216	IBM	+	100	15	217	217	217	IBM	+	100	15	218	218	218	IBM	+	100	15
122	122	122	IBM	+	100	15	219	219	219	IBM	+	100	15	220	220	220	IBM	+	100	15	221	221	221	IBM	+	100	15
123	123	123	IBM	+	100	15	222	222	222	IBM	+	100	15	223	223	223	IBM	+	100	15	224	224	224	IBM	+	100	15
124	124	124	IBM	+	100	15	225	225	225	IBM	+	100	15	226	226	226	IBM	+	100	15	227	227	227	IBM	+	100	15
125	125	125	IBM	+	100	15	228	228	228	IBM	+	100	15	229	229	229	IBM	+	100	15	230	230	230	IBM	+	100	15
126	126	126	IBM	+	100	15	231	231	231	IBM	+	100	15	232	232	232	IBM	+	100	15	233	233	233	IBM	+	100	15
127	127	127	IBM	+	100	15	234	234	234	IBM	+	100	15	235	235	235	IBM	+	100	15	236	236	236	IBM	+	100	15
128	128	128	IBM	+	100	15	237	237	237	IBM	+	100	15	238	238	238	IBM	+	100	15	239	239	239	IBM	+	100	15
129	129	129	IBM	+	100	15	240	240	240	IBM	+	100	15	241	241	241	IBM	+	100	15	242	242	242	IBM	+	100	15
130	130	130	IBM	+	100	15	243	243	243	IBM	+	100	15	244	244	244	IBM	+	100	15	245	245	245	IBM	+	100	15
131	131	131	IBM	+	100	15	246	246	246	IBM	+	100	15	247	247	247	IBM	+	100	15	248	248	248	IBM	+	100	15
132	132	132	IBM	+	100	15	249	249	249	IBM	+	100	15	250	250	250	IBM	+	100								

Feb. 12

NASDAQ National Market Prices[illegible]

JANUARY, 1985

In Europe, contact Charles E. Florman, European Director, at 499-4080 in London. Telex: 22557

FORTUNE

INTERNATIONAL

Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 10,490,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 10,500,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	17 1/2	ADRI	21	49	5%	5%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
17 1/2	17 1/2	ALAC	20	17	11%	11%	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2

THE NEW YORK HERALD

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1985

PRESIDENT WILSON SIGNS WAR MOTION

Signor D'Annunzio Extols America in Prose Masterpiece

Major Events of the Past Century as Reported in THE FRONT PAGE 1887-1980

Reproductions of 129 front pages, many with Herald Tribune exclusive articles: like the first-hand report from the sinking Titanic, the Dreyfus trial, the Venice carnage caught in mid-collapse by a Tribune photographer! Follow coverage of the First World War by one of the few newspapers that stayed in Paris and was virtually edited at the front. Read about people - Queen Victoria, Lindbergh, Jack the Ripper, the Windsors, Stalin - a century of news headlines and the events that surrounded them. Hard cover, 28x38 centimeters, readable-size text. The book is divided into five chronological sections, each with an introduction describing the period from historical and journalistic viewpoints. THE FRONT PAGE is a distinctive personal or business gift. Order one - or several - today. Use the convenient coupon below.

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13-2-85

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February 26, Paris

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June 13-14, Budapest

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October 24-25, London

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13-2-85

Japanese Are Able to Conserve

Reilly Has Both Worlds

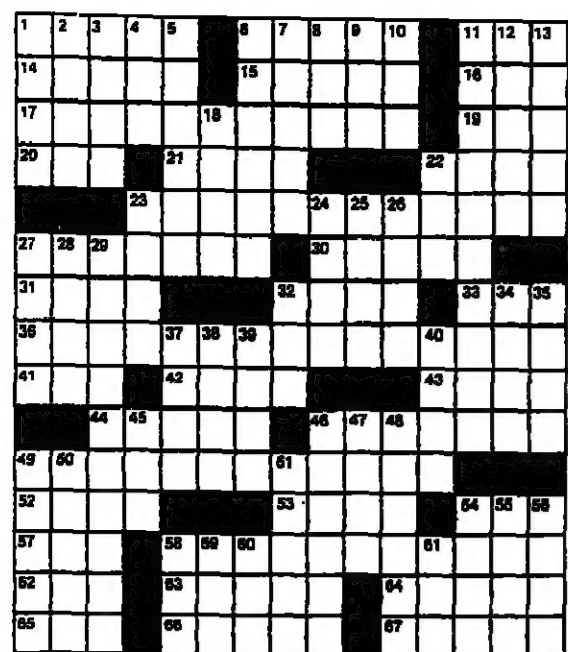
Continued from Page 9

Reilly has been a wild corporate success. In 1984, Reilly earned a profit on sales of \$3.74 billion with a 21-percent return on equity.

The management style at Heinz and to the point, said Wilf Maguire, food analyst at Lynch, Pierce, Fennell & Smith, "It's hard to see, strong marketing side and strong ability to be a low-cost producer."

Reilly's performance over the years can be attributed to his "out-of-the-box" thinking. Successful acquisition of Weight Watchers International Inc. and Star-Kist spinners groups that did not have run into problems in the past.

Reilly has always been a great "out of the box" thinker. "Subconsciously, as a great entrepreneur, I believe I'd be as good as dead if I didn't believe in the small-town atmosphere," he said.



ACROSS

1 Cinches
6 Rainwater
11 Almost a knight: Abbr.
14 Soda pop in Boston
15 One of the Keys
16 Trifle
17 De Sica's "Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"
28 Actor Turhan
21 Domino or Waller
22 "Well..."
23 Prout's "Remembrance"
27 Scrutinizes
30 Like some cookies
31 Cupid
32 Indian city
33 "Horse" one
36 Beckett classic
41 Draft letters
42 Young horse
43 Barok or Lugosi
44 Kind of infection
46 Hais
49 Dylan's "A-Changin'"
52 Achilles or Ajax

DOWN

1 Pierce
2 "And Then There Were..."
3 Warhol or Williams
4 Pendulum's partner
5 Flouts
6 Lazy arboreal clingers
7 Iranian dialect
8 Hockey great
9 Actor Tognazzi
10 Haul
11 Shore-front walkways
12 Stains
13 Pursuit
14 The end, in chess
22 Copy
23 Eject
24 NASA's "not ready"
25 Tert's "Tootsie"

26 Kind of art
27 Seats for the faithful
28 Gaudy status
29 Carousing noisily
32 C.I.O.'s partner
34 Nut's complement
35 Airport abbrs.
37 Province ceded to Morocco
38 Linguist Chomsky
40 "thy heart"
41 Emancipation
45 Ear: Comb. form
46 Raiment
47 Pi-gma connectors
48 Kind of library
49 "Property is..."
50 Jinxed
51 Heavy fiber
52 Heavy VIII's second
53 Some desserts
54 Gob's meal
56 Chum
58 Yalie
59 Wall St. abbr.
61 Kind of trip

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SUMIC
 _ _ _ _
 _ _ _ _
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 _ _ _ _

TEABA
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ASTOAN
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MOYPLE
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Answer here: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Yesterday's Jumbles: BROOK HAREM STODGY APEICE
 Answer: Fuit of beans! — A POO

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	13	8	13	13	8
Amsterdam	13	8	13	13	8
Antwerp	13	8	13	13	8
Berlin	13	8	13	13	8
Brussels	13	8	13	13	8
Cardiff	13	8	13	13	8
Copenhagen	13	8	13	13	8
Dublin	13	8	13	13	8
Edinburgh	13	8	13	13	8
Florence	13	8	13	13	8
Frankfurt	13	8	13	13	8
Geneva	13	8	13	13	8
Helsinki	13	8	13	13	8
Lisbon	13	8	13	13	8
London	13	8	13	13	8
Madrid	13	8	13	13	8
Moscow	13	8	13	13	8
Nice	13	8	13	13	8
Oslo	13	8	13	13	8
Paris	13	8	13	13	8
Prague	13	8	13	13	8
Reykjavik	13	8	13	13	8
Rome	13	8	13	13	8
Stockholm	13	8	13	13	8
Switzerland	13	8	13	13	8
Venice	13	8	13	13	8
Warsaw	13	8	13	13	8
Zurich	13	8	13	13	8

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH	LOW
Ankara	11	5
Baku	11	5
Beirut	11	5
Jerusalem	11	5
Tel Aviv	11	5

OCEANIA

	HIGH	LOW
Sydney	22	17
Wellington	12	7

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight, FRANKFURT: Fair
 Temo: 13-16 (13-16) LONDON: Fair, Temo: 8-12 (12-21) MADRID: Overcast
 Temo: 13-16 (13-16) NEW YORK: Rain, Temo: 2-5 (2-7) PARIS: Partly cloudy, Temo: 1-6 (1-7) ROME: Overcast, Temo: 14-18 (14-18)
 Temo: 13-16 (13-16) SAN FRANCISCO: Partly cloudy, Temo: 54-62 (54-62) SEATTLE: Partly cloudy, Temo: 44-52 (44-52) SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temo: 24-32 (24-32)
 Temo: 13-16 (13-16) TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temo: 10-15 (10-15)

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



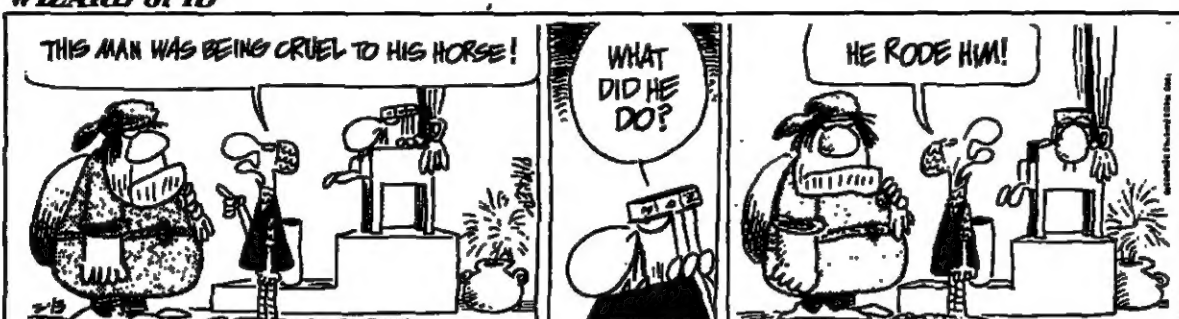
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse* Feb. 12

* Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

Class	Prev.	Change
ABN	191.25	+0.25
ABN Holding	191.25	+0.25
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SPORTS

FIFA's Helping Hand Is Empty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Soccer's indifference to the world in which it rightly is to be the most widespread phenomenon was spelled for me last weekend in capital letters.

For reading in these pages how American player had galvanized the National Basketball Association to raise \$100,000 for the Ethiopian famine relief fund, I had FIFA headquarters in Zurich ask what plans soccer's ruling

body had to support African famine relief.

Two days later came the stark, terse reply from Sepp Blatter, the general secretary: "NO PLANS. IT IS NOT FIFA'S DUTY TO ENTER THIS MATTER."

ROB HUGHES

basketball's donation, felt that sport has some kind of a duty with in the human race.

English, being black and able to recall days in South Carolina when his belly was rarely full, possibly sees humanity in a different light from Blatter, whose Swiss training in business administration and economics doubtless helps FIFA efficiently marshal its multimillion dollar annual turnover.

Even so, given Blatter's diploma from the Swiss Society of Public Relations, his dismissive attempt to stave off the most emotive horror of the television age is alarming. If U.S. professional basketball, with no obvious African connection, and if Band Aid and other rock performers see it as their business to do something, why should FIFA be so unfeeling?

Africa, after all, is a member of FIFA's "football family." The continent produced Eusebio, one of the sport's most electrifying talents who, as "The Black Panther," was plucked out of poverty in Lourenço Marques, then in Portuguese East Africa, to enhance Portugal's national side in the 1960s.

Between Eusebio and English there are high-boned facial resemblances. Between Eusebio's African brethren and FIFA there are 42 of the sport's 151 member nations and some half-million registered players, some of whom just might be among 140 million people in 20 countries suffering drought on that continent.

Third World votes put Blatter's boss, the Brazilian lawyer João Havelange, into power as FIFA president, the world's most influential single-sport office.

Havelange never forgets it. No statesman ever touched so many Third World capitals as he. He repays them by enlarging the World Cup to accommodate more finalists and via FIFA/Coca-Cola crusades to develop soccer among the underdeveloped.

For 10 years, his speeches have repeated the message that soccer "is more than just a game. It forms an important part of our society... a universal language uniting the peoples in order to calm spirits and for the well-being of mankind. We are listening, Mr. President."

What puzzled our Third World sporting brothers was FIFA's suspension (for nonpayment of subscriptions) of five hard-pressed national associations — those of Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, the Dominican Republic, Niger and Sierra Leone — at a time when their financial priorities could not be more obvious.

Painful, too, may be your boast, in the same FIFA News, issued last week, of what super salesman you are for Coke. "FIFA Partner Coca-Cola Starting Sales in the Soviet Union," reads your official headline.

"The Coca-Cola company's partnership with FIFA has this year opened them one of the world's greatest markets. Due to the transfer of the staging of the FIFA/Coca-Cola Cup—World Youth Championship to the Soviet Union, the company's representatives and the competent Soviet authorities have reached agreement on the sale of the world's most popular soft drink."

The taps will open to the Soviet Union's 275 million inhabitants as of Day 1 of the tournament next August.

What with that championship and the new under-16 world tournament in China, also in August, and the World Cup in Mexico a year away, FIFA's administrative hands certainly are as full as African stomachs are empty.

There isn't time to speculate



João Havelange, president of FIFA

that a tiny percentage of FIFA's television fees for those tournaments could go to Sudan and Ethiopia. And I hesitate to suggest what a dollar-a-head levy among FIFA's 40 million registered players might bring in.

But given the will with which FIFA used to support UNICEF games, a million could promptly be raised. Take, say, five venues — Naples, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Paris and Manchester; and take a sprinkling of modern stars against recently retired (for example) Enzo, Bobby Charlton, Pelé, Franz Beckenbauer, Paul Breitner, Kevin Keegan, all of whom contributed to FIFA's 80th birthday celebration last year — you'd hit the jackpot.

Take New York, where the last UNICEF match in 1982 packed in 77,000 customers. Take Japan, headquarters to five of FIFA's primary eight sponsors, and profit is assured. Or take Italy alone. A cheeky suggestion to bring Turin's

house down is to pit an all-star team selected by film director Franco Zeffirelli against the Juventus, he so passionately loves and hates.

More likely, to wring manna from international TV, why not Italian-based Brazilians against the rest in Italian exile? Zico, Socrates, Falcao, Junior & Co. against Diego Maradona, Tony Hateley, Liam Brady, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, etc., on one of those weekends when league soccer in Italy stops while the national Azzurri warm up for a friendly?

Setting the ball rolling requires less a sense of duty than an application of will.

Alex English put it in poetry: *Third World people must be given their chance*
Third World people need our helping hand
Third World people are God's children too
So let's join hands with them and start anew.

Lewis Weathering Grind of Stardom

By Frank Linsky
New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — It's not always easy being Carl Lewis. When you win four gold medals in one Olympic Games, the money is good, the recognition is great and the honors flow. Celebrity has advantages; its grind also has a price.

Witness Lewis's recent schedule: Saturday, Feb. 2 — Wins the 60-yard dash at an indoor meet in Dallas in 6.10 seconds. Sunday, Feb. 3 — Flies home to Houston to train. Monday, Feb. 4 — Flies to Portland, Oregon, to receive the Prefontaine Award as America's outstanding track and field athlete of 1984. Tuesday, Feb. 5 — Flies home to Houston to train. Wednesday, Feb. 6 — Flies to New York to receive the Jesse Owens International Amateur Athletic Award.

Thursday, Feb. 7 — Flies to Los Angeles, arriving at 5 A.M. Friday, Feb. 8 — Wins the long jump at 27 feet 1 1/2 inches (8.27 meters) at the Los Angeles Times meet. Saturday, Feb. 9 — Flies to New York, arriving at 5:45 P.M. Wins the 55-meter dash in 6.15 seconds at the U.S. Olympic Invitational in East Rutherford. Sunday, Feb. 10 — Sleeps late. Monday, Feb. 11 — Flies to Buffalo to receive the Dunlop Award.

And on and on.

At 23, Lewis is young enough to endure the travel and the demands on his time. He is also young enough to enjoy it all.

There was plenty to enjoy Saturday night at Byrnes Meadows Arena. Within 22 minutes, he won his race, received the Vitals Award for Sports Excellence and sang the national anthem over the public-address system.

"I haven't won a sprint in New Jersey before," said the native of Wilkesboro, New Jersey, "so that was a good. The award is important because a lot is involved. And I feel good about the national anthem because it is something I like to do. It's the first time I've done that."

Lewis has taken acting and singing lessons, and he made a record

last year. He said he learned 10 seconds before he sang the national anthem that there would be no music to accompany him. His voice was pleasant and every note seemed on key.

There are many stories of singers who have forgotten the words to the national anthem. He said he was a little nervous before singing, but more nervous before his race.

"I thought I ran a technically good race," said Lewis. "I was really pleased with the indoor season. It's the first time I've gone undefeated indoors." The abbreviated season consisted of four meets — sprints here and in Dallas and long jumps at the Wanamaker Millrose Games and in Los Angeles. Now Lewis faces six weeks of training before he starts his outdoor season with April meets in Phoenix; El Paso and Walnut, California.

His outdoor goals are to improve career bests in his three individual events — the 100- and 200-meter dashes and the long jump. He is history's second-longest in the long jump, second-fastest at 200 meters and fourth-fastest at 100.

For years, he has threatened Bob Beamon's hallowed long jump record of 29 feet 2 1/2 inches. He has jumped 28-10 1/2.

"It doesn't bother me that I don't have the world record," he said. "I think that if the record is to come, it will come. I just want to set a personal record this year, and I know that this year won't be as hectic as last year."

Things are looking up for Lewis. Singing the national anthem before 14,833 spectators was a breakthrough of sorts. "I didn't sing in high school," he said. "I was too shy. I was scared. Not anymore."

Olympic Officials Displeased At USOC's Vetoing Rebates

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee President Peter Ueberroth and International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch expressed displeasure Monday at the U.S. Olympic Committee's veto of their proposal to use \$7 million in surplus Olympic funds to reimburse foreign Olympic committees for their housing costs in the 1984 Games.

Before an LAOOC executive board meeting Monday on the subject, chairman Paul Ziffer said that the unanimous USOC veto had effectively killed the proposed cash reimbursements.

Ueberroth, now baseball commissioner but still retaining his title as president of the LAOOC, said from New York, "I'm just disappointed. I wanted each country to be able to say it was our guest at the Games. They helped us so much in our time of crisis [with the Soviet boycott] that to refund their pay-

ments to us would be the right thing to do. . . I still feel this is right very strongly. But it's up to the LAOOC and USOC boards."

Samaranch, in Lausanne, Switzerland, dismissed as unsatisfactory the USOC's proposed alternative of a "friendship" program of exchanges and assistance for U.S. and foreign athletes.

The IOC president also took exception to suggestions at Sunday's USOC debate that the reimbursements would have mainly constituted a giveaway to rich Olympic committees. One speaker had noted that \$358,000 of the \$7 million would have gone to West Germany and \$458,000 to Canada.

"I can assure you that the national Olympic committee in West Germany is not very rich," Samaranch declared, "and that many others are not very rich. It's very clear that the IOC wanted this money to go to the national Olympic committees. If the USOC thinks that's wrong, well, that's up to them."

NHL All-Star Game Showcases Youth

By Robert Facher
Washington Post Service

ALBANY, N.Y. — Tuesday night's 37th National Hockey League all-star game was to offer the evidence that hockey is a sport for young legs.

Only two of the game's 40 players were over 30. Marcel Dionne of Los Angeles and Anders Hedberg of the New York Rangers are older than 28. Buffalo goaltender N. Barraso, Pittsburgh center Joe Mullen and New Jersey forward Kirk Muller — are 19. Kevin Lowe, the oldest of Edmonton representatives, is 25.

In his fifth all-star appearance, Langway, 27, is one of the veteran players. The other Washington representatives are Mike Milbury, 25, who played in the 1981-82 season, and first-time all-stars Bob Fries, 21, and Scott Stevens, 21.

It was to be Wayne Gretzky's NHL all-star game (after one appearance in the old World Hockey Association contest), and the Montreal center noted the change command.

"I remember the guys I played with my first year and now they're all different guys," said Gretzky, who recently turned 24. "I remember being 19 and playing with guys 28 and 29. Now there are other guys 18 and 19 here, but there aren't many 28 and 29."

Gretzky was to be the game's focal point. His four goals in one period in 1983 rank as the top achievement in all-star history and he led the Campbell Conference in nine games under the current format.

"We want to win, of course," Gretzky said. "We have a lot of pride and we want to do our best. But we also want to enjoy it and have fun. That's what it's all about. We do try a few more fancy things than in a regular game. That comes from no body contact."

For a defensive specialist like Langway, the idea is to keep from making a glaring mistake.

"An all-star game is a relaxed type of feeling," he said. "You try not to be embarrassed. You make the easy play and give the puck to players who are more adept at that style. If I were playing with

Gretzky, I'd give it to him 80 percent of the time."

Any adjustment would be difficult for Stevens, whose natural instinct is to hammer whatever puck carrier heads his way. "I can't change my style," Stevens said. "If I tried, I'd just get burned. I'll just take the body and play aggressively. But I certainly won't try to run at anybody."

"I couldn't do that here anyway. There are so many good guys that if you look a run at them, you'd look silly. Try to run Gretzky — he'll stop and start and wave goodbye."

Providing a showcase for swift, high-scoring forwards, the game promised a difficult time for goaltenders. Philadelphia's Pelle Lindbergh, back for a second try after being blitzed by Gretzky in 1983, had a tough time the rest of that season.

"It's offense-oriented, of course," Barraso said. "There are enough quality defensesmen that if the game had a team meaning, it wouldn't be a problem. But a defenseman doesn't want to go out and block a shot and get hurt."

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Leaders

National Hockey League leaders through Feb. 12:

Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Edmonton	54	100	154
Karri, Edmonton	32	53	85
Wayne, N.Y.	45	28	73
Hewitt, Winnipeg	26	28	54
Dionne, Los Angeles	33	55	88
Sturges, N.Y.	34	49	83
McDonald, Winnipeg	21	48	69
Nichols, Los Angeles	20	47	67
Hillson, Calgary	28	46	74
Curry, Edmonton	21	45	66
Gorrie, Washington	35	39	74
Somers, Chicago	25	45	70
Tanaka, N.Y.	29	44	73
Reider, St. Louis	23	44	67
Kerr, Philadelphia	43	29	72
Crawford, Washington	41	38	79
Kruschke, Detroit	36	33	69
Kruschke, Edmonton	36	33	69
Pittman, Quebec	31	46	77
Trivette, Los Angeles	31	46	77
Fox, Los Angeles	30	45	75

GOAL TENDING

Team	Goals Allowed	Saves
Barraso	23	97
Soucy	26	95
Chester	45	81
Buffalo (A)	33	105
Riesle	24	111
Johnson	41	91
Johnson	38	94
Washington (C)	34	105
Fries	48	77
Lindbergh	27	101
Johnson	48	77
Philadelphia (C)	32	101
Johnson	34	104
Fuhr and Moe shared	34	104
Edmonton (C)	32	105
Pennoy	22	128
Soucy	14	145
McGee	14	145
Benson	14	145
Gosselin	14	145
Servage	14	145
Quebec (T)	14	145
Pashers	14	145
Sylvester	14	145
Koehn	14	145
Deshaies	14	145
Benson (C)	14	145
Holmes	14	145
Wendell	14	145
Laur	14	145
St. Louis (C)	14	145
Sorochan	14	145
Bensonman	14	145
Chicago (A)	14	145
Smith	14	145
Malanson	14	145
N.Y. Islanders	14	145
Lemstra	14	145
Edwards	14	145
Colony (C)	14	145
Metcalfe	14	145
Seavore	14	145

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE — Stan Mike Bodolick, shortstop, and Larry Sheets, outfielder.

CLEVELAND — Stan Mike Bodolick, pitcher, is a one-year contract.

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National Basketball Association Leaders

Through Feb

